

# WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

MARKET REVIEWS AND PRICES CURRENT, TRADE NEWS, IMPORTS & EXPORTS OF  
**Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs**

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers—No. 3 PARK PLACE—NEW YORK

SUBSCRIPTION:—U. S., CUBA & MEXICO, \$4.00; CANADA, \$4.50; FOREIGN, \$5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

VOL. II

NEW YORK, APRIL 19, 1916

No. 32

## QUICKSILVER PRICES DECLINE FURTHER; \$130 NOW QUOTED

## ENGLAND PLACES AN EMBARGO ON BORAX AND BORACIC ACID

## DYE MANUFACTURERS DO NOT EXPECT AID FROM CONGRESS

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs will be found  
 on pages 19-23, inclusive, and Jobbers Prices  
 Current on pages 24-28, inclusive.

### Important Changes In Original Package Prices

#### ADVANCED

ACID, BORIC  
 ALCOHOL  
 ALTHEA ROOT, CUT  
 BELLADONNA LEAVES  
 BORAX  
 CAFFEINE, CITRATE  
 COPPERAS  
 FORMALDEHYDE, SECOND  
 HANDS  
 GAMBOGE, PIPE  
 GLYCERIN  
 LYCOPODIUM  
 MILK, SUGAR  
 OIL OF BERGAMOT  
 OIL OF JUNIPER BERRY  
 OIL OF ORANGE, WEST IN-  
 DIAN  
 SABADILLA SEED  
 SILVER NITRATE

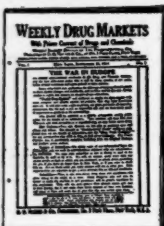
SODIUM BENZOATE  
 TIN OXIDE  
 VALERIAN ROOT, BELGIAN  
 YELLOW DOCK ROOT

#### DECLINED

ACETANILID  
 ACID, CARBOLIC  
 ACID, CITRIC, SECOND HANDS  
 ANTIMONY NEEDLE, POW-  
 DERED  
 CANTHARIDES, CHINESE  
 OIL OF WINTERGREEN,  
 SWEET BIRCH  
 POTASSIUM BROMIDE  
 QUICKSILVER, FLASKS  
 SAFFRON FLOWERS  
 TONKA BEANS, SURINAM,  
 PARA

**D. O. HAYNES & Co., PUBLISHERS, No. 3 Park Place, New York, U. S. A.**

# Price List of the Era Publications



## Weekly Drug Markets Every Wednesday

An independent weekly market and business journal for the Drug Trade, covering the primary and jobbing markets, with complete Prices Current. Started in Sept. 1914, to meet the unprecedented conditions in the drug and chemical markets caused by European war.

An exclusive subscription publication without advertising.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**—U. S., Cuba and Mexico, \$4.00 a year; Canada \$4.50, and Foreign Countries \$5.00 a year. Yearly subscription only accepted.



## The Pharmaceutical Era (Established 1887)

A monthly pharmaceutical journal for druggists, pharmacists and students, covering all the important branches of pharmacy and its allied subjects.

Some characteristics of the ERA are its independent editorial policy and its all-around completeness, such as the modern druggist requires.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**—U. S., Cuba and Mexico \$1.00; Canada \$1.50 and to Foreign Countries \$2.00 a year.



## The Soda Fountain (Established 1902)

The only publication with a national circulation devoted exclusively to soda fountain trade.

A monthly journal for druggists, confectioners and all owners and operators of soda fountains, recognized as the leading educational publication in this growing industry. A real necessity to every soda man, owner or dispenser.

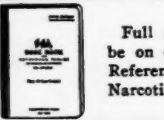
**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**—U. S., Cuba and Mexico \$1.00; Canada \$1.25, and to Foreign Countries \$1.50 a year.



## Era Price List—Issued Annually (Established 1895)

A general price list of Drugs and Chemicals and Proprietary goods for the Drug Trade. In 4 Parts: Part 1—Drugs and Chemicals; Part 2—Proprietary Goods; Part 3—Key to Part 2, giving names of Manufacturers; Part 4—Manufacturers' Price Lists.

**PRICE** \$1.00 a copy, postpaid. The Pharmaceutical Era and Era Price List for \$1.50 a Year in U. S., Cuba and Mexico; Canada \$2.00; Foreign \$2.50.



## Era Dose Book

Full of "meat" from cover to cover. Should be on every prescription counter. 20 Dose and Reference Tables with Appendix of Alcohol and Narcotic percentages in U. S. P. and N. F.

Price 50c a copy, postpaid.

## Era Key to the U. S. P.

Gives the official title, common name, synonyms, dose and strength of all drugs, chemicals and preparations in the latest U. S. Pharmacopoeia for druggists, drug clerks, students and physicians. Two Styles—Cloth 25c; Leather 50c a copy, postpaid.

**The Era Poison Register** (New Edition, Dec., 1915)  
For druggists' legal record of poison sales with digest of the poison laws in all the States. This new edition most complete; 152 pages, 8½ x 11 in., with spaces for 1500 entries; full bound, cloth sides, with leather back and corners.  
Price, \$1.00 a copy, postpaid.

**Era Cost Stock and Inventory Book**  
Special ruled book, thumb indexed, for keeping costs, quotations and stocks of Drugs and Chemicals. Does not contain Pharmaceuticals, Sundries or Proprietary Medicines. Special ruled pages for Quotations, Addresses.  
Full Cloth, leather back and corners, \$2.50 a copy



## Era Formulary—(8000 Formulas)

A most valuable collection of unofficial formulas for Manufacturers, Druggists, Physicians, Veterinary Surgeons, Hospitals and for Household use.

This edition revised by Wm. C. Alpers, Sc. D., now President of the Amer. Phar. Assn. and by E. J. Kennedy, Ph. C., Editor of The Pharmaceutical Era.

Full cloth, 527 pages in 9 Divisions and 146 classes. Price \$5.00 a copy, postpaid.

## The Dispenser's Formulary or Soda Water Guide

Contains 2,000 formulas for the soda fountain, for making Ice Cream, Ices, etc., also valuable Luncheonette department. By far the best and most complete formula book published for fountain dispensers. Every fountain man should have this valuable book.

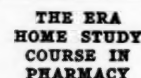
New and Enlarged Edition, \$1.50 a copy postpaid



## Era Druggists Directory

The standard directory of the drug trade. Wholesale Druggists, Retail Druggists and Manufacturers in separate lists all arranged geographically. 18th Edition for 1916.

Price \$5.00 a copy postpaid.



**THE ERA HOME STUDY COURSE IN PHARMACY**  
Do you want to study Pharmacy at home?  
In 10 Parts. Complete for only \$10.00. Over 8,000 students. Send for complete prospectus.



## Money Making Hints

For Druggists and Confectioners

It is full of original trade building suggestions for assisting druggists and confectioners in increasing their fountain and confectionery trade, window displays, etc.

Full paper Covers, \$1.00 a copy, postpaid.

## Era Opium and Coca Registers

No. 1—For Druggists Prescription Record  
No. 2—For Physicians, Dentists and Veterinary Surgeons  
No. 3—For Record of Purchases and Sales

Price  
\$1.00 each  
postpaid



## Era Narcotic List

A list of official and unofficial Drugs, Chemicals and preparations affected by the Federal Narcotic law.

Vest Pocket Size—25c a copy, postpaid.

## ERA BINDERS—For Era, S. F. or Weekly—75c each

### Combination Subscription Rates—Order by No.

- No. 1—THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA 1 year with the ERA PRICE LIST.....\$1.50 a year  
Canada \$2.00; Foreign \$2.50
- No. 2—THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA 1 year  
1 copy ERA PRICE LIST  
THE SODA FOUNTAIN 1 year.....\$2.00 a year  
Canada \$2.75; Foreign \$3.50
- No. 3—1 copy DISPENSER'S FORMULARY (New Edition) and THE SODA FOUNTAIN 1 year, \$2.00 complete  
Canada \$2.25; Foreign \$2.50
- No. 4—WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS 1 year  
THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA 1 year  
1 copy ERA PRICE LIST  
THE SODA FOUNTAIN 1 year.....\$5.00 complete  
Canada \$6.25; Foreign \$7.50

NOTE—If you have no soda fountain we will send, on request, an Era Binder in place of The Soda Fountain.

**D. O. HAYNES & CO., Publishers, No. 3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK**

# WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

WITH PRICES CURRENT OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,  
HEAVY CHEMICALS AND DYESTUFFS

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

United States, Cuba and Mexico . . .	\$4.00 a Year
To Canada . . . . .	4.50 a Year
To Foreign Countries . . . . .	5.00 a Year

All subscriptions payable strictly in advance.

Checks to order of D. O. Haynes & Co.

**D. O. HAYNES & CO.** - Publishers  
No. 3 Park Place, New York, U. S. A.  
Cable Address: "ERA, New York"

Entered as second-class matter Dec. 7, 1914 at the Post Office  
at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

## Binders for the Weekly

Subscribers will find it to their advantage to save their copies  
of this journal for future reference. We supply a substantial  
Binder which holds the copies for one year. Price 75c postpaid.

NEW YORK, APRIL 19, 1916.

## Table of Contents

Decline in the Price of Mercury . . . . .	3
Invention and the Price of Gasoline . . . . .	4
A Fault of the Tariff Commission Bill . . . . .	4
Sperry & Hutchinson Co. is Sued by Dr. Leo Galloway..	5
Dye Manufacturers See No Aid Coming from Congress..	6
\$211,250 Glycerin Profits Involved in St. Louis Suit....	6
England's Interference With U. S. Trade Protested.....	7
Italian Olive Oil Still Coming to the United States.....	7
Italian Olive Oil Still Coming to the United States.....	7
\$15,000,000 Appropriation for Government Nitrate Plant	8
Dutch Embargo on Cacao . . . . .	9
Soaps and Fatty Acids Barred by Great Britain.....	10
Prices on Bromides Easier in the London Drug Market..	10
London Cable . . . . .	11
Drug and Chemical Markets . . . . .	11-12
Color and Dyestuff Markets . . . . .	13
Heavy Chemical Markets . . . . .	14
New Incorporations . . . . .	15
Business Changes and Trade Notes . . . . .	15
The Vegetable Oil Industry at Hull, England in 1915...16-17	
U. S. Produces Little More Than Half Flax Needed....	18
Want Ads . . . . .	18
Original Package Prices . . . . .	19-23
Jobbers Prices Current . . . . .	24-28
Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, etc.....	29-30
Exportations of Drugs, Chemicals, etc. . . . .	31-32

## STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.

Statement filed for April 1, 1916, of the ownership, management, etc., of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS, published weekly at New York, N. Y., as required by the Act of August 24, 1912, Section 467½, Postal Laws and Regulations: Editor and managing editor, C. E. Wright; business manager, D. O. Haynes; publishers, D. O. Haynes & Co., all of No. 3 Park Place, New York. Owners, D. O. Haynes & Co., D. O. Haynes, and E. King, of New York and F. J. Haynes, of St. Paul, Minn. No bonds, mortgages or other securities issued. Signed, D. O. Haynes & Co., by D. O. Haynes, Business Manager. Sworn and subscribed to before John F. Couch, Notary Public, Kings Co., N. Y., on April 1, 1916. Commission expires March 30, 1918.

## DECLINE IN THE PRICE OF MERCURY

From \$300 per flask of 75 pounds, a price prevailing six weeks ago, mercury has fallen to about \$115 to \$130 per flask, this downward movement furnishing one of the most spectacular features the chemical market has recorded since the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, less than two years ago. This decline in price has not been a sudden plunge like that caused by the release of a great weight from a high altitude, but more like the descent of the aeronaut who, with opened parachute, gradually reaches lower levels. In this recession of prices, the downward journey still continues, with the end apparently not yet in sight.

Numerous opinions have been advanced as to the cause of this decline in prices, but as yet, no clearly defined explanation has come to hand. Some in the market have tried to connect the decline with the rumors that Great Britain had removed the embargo on the exportation of mercury from that country, and these rumors gained some credence from the fact that shipments have been permitted to manufacturers of munitions for the Allied countries. But it is known that the shipments received have been very small, and there has been no notice of the embargo having been raised. On the other hand there is a prevalent belief on the part of some that the decline has been due to a manipulated market rather than to any natural causes, such as an increased supply from England or any other country.

In casting about for an explanation, the situation has not been without its humorous sidelights. Thus, it has been stated that the Germans in the United States attempted to "corner" the available supplies of mercury and thus embarrass the manufacturers of explosives who have been using large quantities for fabrication of fulminate; that unconsciously the British Government had been aiding the Germans in establishing this "corner" by its embargo on the exportation of the liquid metal from the United Kingdom. When these conditions were explained to the Britons, exportations from that country were allowed, although the embargo still remained in force. As a result, the supplies so bought came to aggregate values that could no longer be carried even by the Germans, and the market began to fall. That this rumor has but little basis of fact must appear obvious, but it may be taken as indicative of the vagaries that influence an unsettled market in times when the relation between supply and demand is represented by an unknown factor.

Two other rumors are current in the trade to the effect that a syndicate of bankers has been formed to buy up the quicksilver mines, and that the decline is due to the action of small mines in trying to break the combination by forcing the price downward, while they lose little by this method as the demand is small. Then again, it has been reported that other interests are trying to corner the market and by depressing prices hope to frighten holders into parting with their stocks. Neither of these theories, however, is taken seriously. The known



facts are that visible stocks are not much in excess of what they were two months ago, and the prospect of shipments from Mexico and the West are not encouraging. Under the most favorable circumstances the domestic production is hardly more than to meet our own needs. When in addition to supplying these needs we are called upon to furnish the demands of the munition manufacturers, we can believe that tendency of prices should be upward rather than downward.

#### INVENTION AND THE PRICE OF GASOLINE

As applied to the movement of commodities in general, the present high prices are primarily due to the impetus given to domestic trade by the heavy buying here of the warring nations since the beginning of hostilities in Europe. But there is one striking exception to this broad generalization which is somewhat significant. We refer to the price of gasoline, for the high prices, if we understand the situation, are related to domestic rather than to foreign conditions. This is obvious from the fact that the United States during the year 1915, exported 40,000,000 gallons less of gasoline than during the preceding year.

On the other hand, the explanation for the increased price of this article is found in the fact that there has been a gradual diminishing of the output of the crude oils of high gasoline content, while the domestic requirements of the country have increased more than 25 per cent over those of a year ago. As a fuel for the explosive engine, gasoline has found its greatest use, while the enormous demand for automobiles alone is staggering. The number of licensed automobiles in the country, as shown in statistics recently compiled by Secretary Lane of the Interior Department for the present year is 2,225,000, as compared with 1,764,570 for the year 1915. Added to these figures the 300,000 or more motor boats, the 45,000 motor trucks and the thousands of motor tractors scattered throughout the country, and it is not difficult to conjure up a monster whose all-devouring maw is difficult to satisfy.

With these conditions staring him in the face, it is not strange that the inventor and investigator should tackle the problem of increasing the supplies of this source of energy or to supply something to take its place in the technical industries and as a source of motive power. Evidence of these conclusions is seen in the researches of Rittman and others in the manufacture of gasoline and benzo-toluene from petroleum and other hydrocarbons, the processes developed, with possible limitations, prompting the hope of affording some relief. But from another direction we find the mechanic at work developing engines that will burn other fuels than gasoline for the production of power. There is also in sight the inventor who would create a substitute for gasoline by the addition of a "chemical" to water, the resulting compound becoming the medium for developing power in the internal combustion engine. This process, has been giv-

en considerable space in the newspapers during the past week, and as chimerical as it may seem to many that an efficient substitute for gasoline can be produced at a cost of a cent a gallon, the fact remains that inventors are aware of present conditions and opportunities. "Necessity is the mother of invention" is an adage as true to-day as it was when it first found expression in the words that have come down to us. In times of greatest stress the human mind is spurred on to greater activities, and if American chemists and inventors cannot further increase the yield of gasoline or build it up synthetically they will approach the problem from another direction and will invent a new engine that will utilize a substitute for the product which of all petroleum compounds, now holds the center of the stage of great interest to chemists and manufacturers.

#### A FAULT OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION BILL

A number of tariff commission bills have been introduced in Congress and one of them, though it is by no means certain which one, is said to have the approval of President Wilson. There are many commendable features of the new Rainey bill (H. R. 13767) and it should pass, with possibly some slight modifications. The bill provides that "No member shall engage in any other business, function or employment." This will probably preclude from membership the very men who could be the most useful on a commission of this kind. Of what value to the country are the theories of a man who has no practical knowledge of the workings of the tariff system? If he has a practical knowledge he must have gained it in some mercantile pursuit of importance, and it is to be questioned whether there are six men sufficiently patriotic to give up a good business to serve the Government at \$10,000 a year. Drugs and chemicals form a very important part of the tariff schedules of the Underwood-Simmons law, and this branch of commerce should be represented on the commission by a man with training and intelligence to handle the difficult problems concerned in the future of our chemical and dyestuff industry.

The National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products, at its convention last February, endorsed John F. Queeny, president of the Monsanto Chemical Works, of St. Louis, as a member of any tariff commission that might be appointed. Mr. Queeny's business is such that he comes in close touch with both the medicinal and dye phases of the chemical industry. We have been told that there is perhaps no man in the country better qualified for service of this kind, yet the provision of the Rainey bill barring men who have any other interests would serve to exclude from membership on the commission such men as Mr. Queeny who have the practical experience necessary for the work, but who could not afford to sever their present business connections. The country has seen enough of theoretical knowledge, as it has been applied in some of the Government departments at Washington.



## Sperry & Hutchinson Co. is Sued by Dr. Leo Galloway

**New York Concern Charged With Misuse of Plaintiff's Name in an Investigation of Trading Stamps—\$50,000 Damages are Asked for.**

Dr. Lee Galloway, professor of commerce and industry at the New York University, has filed a suit for \$50,000 damages in the Supreme Court against the Sperry & Hutchinson Trading Stamp Company, and George B. Caldwell, its president. The complaint was served on Mr. Caldwell at his office, 2 West 45th street, by a process server from the office of Briesen & Schrenk, attorneys for Dr. Galloway.

The complaint is quite long and contains several exhibits. It makes sensational charges in setting forth the series of incidents that led to the suit. It accuses the defendants of using Dr. Galloway's name in violation of law.

As stated in the complaint and explained by Dr. Galloway's attorneys, the American Fair Trade League, of which Dr. Galloway is vice-president, decided last June to make a scientific and thoroughgoing investigation into the trading stamp and coupon business as to its economic value, both commercially and from the standpoint of the public welfare. Such information as was gathered was to be submitted to Congress, and upon the result of its investigation the league is said to have intended that its own attitude toward legislation should be determined. A special committee was appointed to conduct the inquiry and Dr. Galloway was made chairman.

As one plan of collecting the desired information, Dr. Galloway prepared a "questionnaire" or series of impartial questions concerning trading stamps, their manner of use, and their effect on business and the public. At the top of the blank the following sentence appeared: "Kindly fill out and return prompt to Dr. Lee Galloway, Chairman, Investigating Committee on Coupons and Trading Stamps, American Fair Trade League, New York City."

There were twelve questions on the blank which was printed on legal-size paper with space for the answer left after each question. More than 7,000 copies of this "questionnaire" were distributed to merchants throughout the country. The blank bore at the bottom a small line reading, "Form No. 194-10 M-10-25-15." This meant that ten thousand of the blanks were ordered by the Galloway Committee on October 25, 1915, the form number being a familiar device of business men to identify their job printing orders.

"These blanks began coming back to the office of the American Fair Trade League soon after they were distributed," explained Daniel Day Walton, of Briesen & Schrenk's office, "and several hundred were received and classified. On February 11th, Dr. Galloway received a letter from George B. Caldwell, president of the Sperry & Hutchinson Company, saying that 'for some reason or other,' of which he professed entire ignorance, many persons who received the blanks had, either through an oversight or because 'they desired the Sperry & Hutchinson Company to know the character of their replies,' had sent the filled-in blanks to the Sperry & Hutchinson Company and that the blanks were being forwarded to Dr. Galloway."

"Accompanying this letter were seventy or eighty blanks all with answers highly favorable to trading stamps as a means of getting and holding business. The blanks were identical in appearance with those sent out by Dr. Galloway, and they were duly assorted and filed with the blanks received direct from merchants."

"A week or ten days later a second letter from Mr. Caldwell, accompanying another large batch of blanks, was received by Dr. Galloway. While sorting these blanks a clerk came across one that looked like the others, but which bore at the top the line, 'Suggested Answers.' In place of the answers to the questions being written with a pen or pencil, they were printed in italic type. The answers were all favorable to the trading stamp industry. For instance, in answer to the question, 'What induced you to use trading stamps?' the printed 'suggested' answer was, 'To increase my volume of cash business.'"

"This 'Suggested Answer' blank was of course significant, and it and its accompanying blanks were closely examined. It was noticed that the line in small type at the bottom bore the League's form number, but that the numerals following indicated a different date and the number apparently ordered was 20,000. The blank bearing the 'suggested answers' also bore the same form number and date, but apparently only 750 were ordered. A few minor typographical differences were noticed after suspicion had been aroused. Because of these typographical differences it was possible to go through the entire lot of blanks and identify those that had been received from Mr. Caldwell. Comparison of them showed that nearly all copied the replies printed on the 'Suggested Answers' blank."

"A little investigation showed that these spurious blanks were printed in a shop where much of the trading stamp concern's work is done, and it was also learned that the blanks were circulated among merchants, some of whom were induced to fill in and sign them by solicitors employed by the Sperry & Hutchinson Company."

"It is perfectly clear that these fraudulent blanks and the 'suggested answers' were circulated for the purpose of padding the reports gathered by the American Fair Trade League, and that the intention was to color the material and to influence the report that was to be made to Congress. It is also clear that Dr. Galloway's reputation as an economist was seriously damaged and his fairness and desire for an honest and accurate inquiry was impugned. He is put in the position, in the eyes of thousands of retail merchants, of secretly suggesting answers favorable to trading stamps while pretending that his aim was merely to collect impartial data."

"There is no question but that a serious wrong was done to Dr. Galloway. We have evidence that in some minds this fraudulent use of his name raised serious doubt of his integrity," continued Mr. Walton. "He has begun the suit to obtain what redress can be had for the injury to his reputation, and also to make it clear that he was not a party to the attempt to arrange a doctored and inaccurate report for the consideration of Congress."

### SAYS HOLLAND STEAMERS WILL RESUME SAILINGS AS LABOR TROUBLE IS SETTLED

Apprehensions as to the stoppage of chemicals and drugs from Holland due to labor troubles the Holland-American line has been having with its sailors have been removed for the time being at least. The freight manager of the Holland-American line in a statement made to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS said that he had received a cable from Holland to the effect that the trouble between the crews and the line had been satisfactorily adjusted and that the line would resume sailings, in the next few days.

None of the line's vessels has left Holland since March 22, and the Ryndam, which has been in port since almost that time, will leave for America shortly. The freight manager scouted the idea that the temporary stoppage of sailings was caused by fears that Holland was going to war, and attributed it to the single fact that there had been a disagreement with crews.

### SOAPS HIGH IN VIENNA

VIENNA, April 3—Owing to the shortage of oils and fats the price of soap in Austria has advanced enormously. Fine scented soaps now cost six or seven times as much as before the war.

Laundry soaps at the beginning of the war cost about three cents a pound at wholesale, but now they are priced at sixteen to nineteen cents. Meantime, foreign soaps have been brought in but these sell for as much as fifteen cents a pound, though very inferior, containing only some 20 per cent of fats.

In the last few weeks the soap manufacturers have found it almost impossible to get raw material, and some of the largest soap works which formerly dealt only in carload lots are now glad if they can deliver a few cases.

MARIETTA, O.—The Gerke Chemical Company, in order to increase its output and to install new machinery and equipment, voted to increase the capital stock from \$65,000 to \$75,000.

## Dye Manufacturers See No Aid Coming From Congress

**Defeat of Lodge Amendment to the Sugar Repeal Bill Generally Considered as Showing Anti-Protectionist Attitude of Democratic Administration.**

Dye manufacturers are very much perturbed over the apparent antipathy of the present administration for any measure of assistance in building up a dye industry, which includes a protective tariff among its provisions. The defeat in the Senate of the amendment to the sugar repeal bill to include a protective tariff on synthetic dyes, as offered by Senator Lodge, precludes, in the minds of those most seriously affected, the possibility of any favorable action being taken on similar legislation by Congress as now constituted. To many makers of the finished dyes protection is the only word synonymous with success, and any other means employed to establish the industry on a foundation secure enough to withstand foreign competition, would be inefficient and futile.

A chemist just returned from a six months' visit to Germany, said that to build up an effective organization of any magnitude required at least twenty years of protection, and that the textile interests were averse to paying from 25 per cent to 50 per cent more for dyes for that length of time merely to bridge over a possible year or two of high prices in the event of another war. He said that it was not a question of chemistry, for, as so often stated, American chemists are able to cope with that phase of the subject, but a question of commercial organization, and a perfection of the selling end for the disposal of the medicinal chemical by-products and dyes not consumed in this country. Germany's position in this regard, he added, was not overestimated; nothing was allowed to go to waste, nor was anything allowed to remain unsold, and she was now prepared to take up the loose ends of her severed foreign connections the moment peace was declared.

A member of a large dye manufacturing concern, thought that without a protective tariff it would be impossible to develop the dye industry within a reasonable length of time, for the reason that the manufacture would be confined to a few of the larger plants that could afford to experiment with the problem aside from, and without interfering with the regular output. The small manufacturer, he said, could not survive without it, and new ventures would be unable to command outside capital on account of the uncertainty of success. This would reduce the field to the large manufacturers to whom the entire industry would be but a by-product in the manufacture of other things, and to whom the development of these products would only be a factor in the reduction of operating expenses on the whole.

Manufacturers of intermediates are of the opinion that protection for a limited period would be sufficient for them to effect an organization strong enough to meet foreign competition. A chemist who has recently undertaken the manufacture of aniline oil said that in four years his company would be in a position to manufacture the oil against any kind of fair competition, but without any protection they would have to discontinue operations immediately after the fulfillment of their contract orders. Other makers express similar views and are prepared to make additions to their plants upon assurance that their interests will be taken care of, or dismantle them should coal tar products be permitted free entry into the country.

A view taken by one manufacturer was that prices for aniline dyes would never again reach the low levels of before the war. He was extremely doubtful as to whether Germany would be in a position, immediately, to offer dyes at former prices; and if she were, the apparent willingness of consumers to pay high prices if necessary, and the unpreparedness of the world to fill the breach left by the withdrawal of the German products, would be sufficient incentive to maintain prices at higher values than formerly.

## \$221,250 Glycerin Profits Involved in St. Louis Suit

**Cudahy Packing Company Sues William Waltke Soap Company, Alleging Breach of Contract—Case Has Been Taken Under Advisement by Court.**

St. Louis, Mo., April 18.—The Cudahy Packing Company of Chicago is the plaintiff and the William Waltke Soap Company of St. Louis is the defendant in an interesting suit, which has just been heard by Circuit Judge Arnold, involving a contract for glycerin which would have yielded a profit of \$221,250 to the Cudahy Company. The court has taken the case under advisement.

The Cudahy Packing Company claimed to have a contract with the William Waltke Soap Company to buy the latter company's entire yield of crude glycerin for the year 1916, deliveries to begin January 1. The contract was entered into last July, and the price stipulated was 15 1-2 cents a pound. Since that time glycerin has advanced rapidly, and at the time the suit was started was worth 45 cents a pound.

The plaintiff said that the Waltke Company had agreed to furnish at least 750,000 pounds at the contract price. This would amount to \$116,250 or \$221,250 less than what could be obtained at the prevailing market rate.

According to testimony the Waltke Company has not made delivery under the contract and did not answer letters in regard to the matter. It was testified that in February, when a representative of the plaintiff called upon Louis Waltke, president of the defendant concern, to demand that he comply with the contract Waltke did not say definitely what he expected to do, but offered to pay to the plaintiff \$25,000 to cancel the contract. The offer was refused.

E. A. Strauss, manager of the glycerin department of the Cudahy Company, testified the company has contracts with munition and other companies to furnish refined or dynamite glycerin, which is made from the crude article in amounts from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 pounds. These contracts were made by the Cudahy Company on the basis of being able to obtain the crude article on contracts from the Waltke and similar other concerns.

Because of a scarcity of crude glycerin in this country, it would be difficult to obtain another contract to take the place of the one with the Waltke concern, Strauss said. He said the price of the refined article is 60 cents a pound.

The Waltke Company denied that there is a scarcity of crude glycerin or that the Waltke contract cannot be supplanted. The defense is that the contract is not binding because the Cudahy Company's charter does not authorize it to deal in glycerin. It further alleges the contract was signed without proper authority by a Chicago broker in behalf of the Waltke Company, and that after the date of the contract the Cudahy Company changed its form of incorporation, thus stripping the old company, which had signed the document, of all its property.

Louis Waltke testified that the Chicago broker opened negotiations with him and seemed to know all about the Cudahy Company's business. He claimed the broker also represented the latter concern in the transaction. Waltke said his company has on hand 233,000 pounds of crude glycerin.

### NEW CELL ABSORBS OXYGEN

VIENNA, via London, April 14.—The *Neues Wiener Tageblatt* states that Dr. Just, a Budapest chemist, who invented the wolfram lamp, has invented an electric cell which renews its strength by absorbing oxygen from the air.

The electrodes of the cell are of carbon and iron and the electrolyte is an organic substance which absorbs oxygen from the air. A current of five to six amperes and an electro motive force of twenty-five volts is given by a cell with electrodes of 200 square centimeters surface area.

In a test 100 watts an hour was given by a cell for four consecutive hours, and then, after permitting the cell to rest half an hour, it was found that the cell was as strong as ever.

## England's Interference with U. S. Trade Protested

**German Apothecaries Society Adopts Resolutions, Which Are Sent to Secretary of State Lansing, With Strong Communication on Subject of Neutral Rights.**

Protests against Great Britain's interference with our trade and our mails have been sent to Secretary of State Lansing by the German Apothecaries Society of New York, as the result of action taken at its meeting last week. Resolutions were adopted, voicing both protests, one of these resolutions reading as follows:

WHEREAS, The importation of medicines into the United States has been seriously interfered with by the belligerent nations, and in the majority of cases has been entirely stopped.

WHEREAS, The suffering public in the United States is thereby deprived of much needed remedies for the cure and relief of disease,

WHEREAS, The importation of medicinal substances to neutral countries should not be interfered with by the nations at war, provided that satisfactory guarantee be given that such supplies are not resold to belligerent countries.

BE IT RESOLVED, unanimously, at the regular meeting of the Literary and Scientific Society of the German Apothecaries of the City of New York, consisting of over 300 members, all citizens of the United States, that the Hon. Robert S. Lansing, Secretary of State, is earnestly requested to take immediate steps to remedy these deplorable conditions, so that the suffering humanity in our country can be supplied with much needed imported medicines, not manufactured in the United States.

The following letter was despatched to Secretary Lansing:

Hon. Robert Lansing,

Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned officers of the Literary and Scientific Society of the German Apothecaries of the City of New York, respectfully call your attention to the violation of International Laws by the British Imperial government, in searching and retaining the mail of American Citizens directed to their correspondents in European countries. We do not believe that citizens of this republic have ever been subjected to greater humiliation and contempt by any foreign government than now, and we wish to present our most earnest protest against the continuation of this humiliating and outrageous practice. In substantiation of our protest, we wish to present the following facts:

"The Literary and Scientific Society of the German Apothecaries of the City of New York, originally founded in 1851 by German immigrants, all of whom were American citizens, has, during its sixty-five years of existence, pursued solely scientific and social purposes, and banished all political,—national as well as international,—and religious arguments and deliberations from its proceedings. The present members,—more than three hundred,—pursue this same object, the majority are born Americans, and no one can join this Society unless he is a citizen of the United States. We have always entertained a lively intercourse with similar societies in England, France, Germany and Austria, and received many tokens of friendship and recognition from the pharmacists in these countries. Since the outbreak of the present war in Europe the correspondence with these countries has suffered, and we have noticed, with regret, that many of our letters to members and friends in Germany and Austria were confiscated by the English and did not reach their destination. Recently, the Austrian Pharmaceutical Association honored three of our members by electing them Corresponding Members of their society,—namely: Dr.

William C. Alpers, Dean of the Pharmaceutical Department of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. R. S. Lehman, the President of our Society, and Mr. Hugo Kantrowitz, Editor of our official organ. The diplomas for this honorable distinction did not arrive from Vienna; only a few days ago, an empty envelope with an English stamp was received by Dr. Alpers, but the diploma had been removed, thus adding insult to injury. It therefore appears that American citizens cannot correspond with their friends in Europe on scientific subjects without the consent of the English government. This, certainly, is a state of affairs that is absurd and humiliating at the same time, and we are sure that the government of the United States, after its attention has been called to this iniquity, will take the proper steps to stop it. The remedy is simple and obvious. By refusing to deliver the mail from England to America, or forwarding the mail from America to England, a safe and effective retaliation would be practiced, and within a week the government of the United States would again be respected by England, as in former years. If the small country of Sweden could protect its citizens against such English arrogance by stopping the English mail, the powerful republic of the United States can certainly do the same.

"We trust, therefore, that you will take steps to protect American citizens against such interference, and not have them subjected to humiliation and annoyance by a foreign government. Respectfully,

## Italian Olive Oil Still Coming to the United States

Italian importers of and dealers in olive oil are wrought up over an attempt by rival interests, to create the impression that Italian olive oil is no longer permitted to be exported. A member of the Italian Chamber of Commerce in New York said that a short time ago the Italian Government did place an embargo on olive oil, and while it was in effect but three or four days, importers of the oil from other countries took undue advantage of the incident to circulate the report that the embargo on the Italian product was absolute, was still in force, and that none of the oil could reach the United States. To counteract any effects this perversion of facts may have had, members of the Chamber of Commerce caused an advertisement under the name of the organization to be inserted in some of the New York daily papers, stating that the exportation of olive oil from Italy to the United States continues as heretofore subject to Government regulation.

An embargo in force against the shipment of the oil to enemy countries. WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS was told that all that was required to ship the oil to this country was permission from the Italian Government, and our informant knew of no instance where that permission was withheld. The object of this regulation was merely to conserve the supply of olive oil for home consumption against a possible shortage, and that so long as Italy had olive oil to export, permission to export to this country would be given. A concise record, it was explained, was kept of all outgoing olive oil as well as all available stock at home, which often caused a delay of a week or perhaps two between the filing of the application and the granting of the export permission. This delay, he added, aided by the refusal of vessels to take any cargo other than what was on the pier waiting, had given rise to a peculiar form of speculation. Individuals would file application for permission to export olive oil and then sell the permit to exporters, who rather than go through the formality of filing their own requests for permits, especially when haste was necessary, were willing to pay for the permits that were already granted.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Frank H. Bogart is manager of the new Morrison Drug Company store, Seventieth and Walnut streets, and was elected secretary of the company. Mark N. Morrison continues to serve in the capacity of president and general manager, N. L. Morrison, vice-president and treasurer, and G. M. Smartt is a director.



## U. S. Exporting Spices in Large Lots to So. America

**Despite the War American Imports of Spices Are Record-Breaking—In Prosperous Times People Consume More Condiments Says Importer.**

An unprecedented era of prosperity has permitted the American people to indulge their pampered tastes in edible delicacies to such an extent that about ten million pounds more of spices were consumed in 1915 than in 1914. One of the oldest spice dealers in New York City gave this explanation of the large excess in spices imported last year over previous years.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Agriculture places the import of spices for the twelve months ending December 31, 1915, at 66,702,503 pounds, value \$6,429,209, as against 54,665,677 pounds, value \$5,278,888, for 1914.

Re-exports of spices for the same periods amounted to 6,317,106 pounds in 1915, more than double the 3,067,367 pounds exported in 1914. The greater part of this excess of 3,249,739 pounds was sent to South American ports and shows a substantial increase in the development of the export business in one line of industry. England and Holland formerly supplied the South American markets with the greater part of their spice needs, but since the beginning of the war the United States has entered the field with a rapidly increasing volume of business.

After disposing of the re-exports nearly nine million pounds of excess remain for home consumption. A little of this may be accounted for by the large demand for annatto and turmeric for dyeing purposes and a slightly greater use of some spices in the manufacture of essential oils. Essential oil manufacturers disclaim using any undue amount over and above their usual requirements, although the domestic production of essential oil is larger than ever. The greatest increase in the manufacture of spice oils was in oil of cloves, which has also found an outlet in South American markets. The bulk of the excess has been used in the making of condiments and other table luxuries.

"The people of the United States," said a spice authority, "are notoriously fond of good things to eat, and the prosperity we are now experiencing permits them to gratify their desires for the delightfully toothsome tid-bits made with the aid of spices. I have often heard it said that the table of our working classes offers a pretty good index to the financial condition of our nation, a statement which I am more and more inclined to believe, for in the many years that I have been connected with the spice trade, a return to good times, with plenty of work and fair wages, is always reflected in an increased consumption of spices."

He said that there was no particular shortage in the supply of spices and that the high prices were entirely due to the high freight rates and to the higher prices demanded by the growers. He said, however, that the increasing difficulties in the shipment of spices from the Far East had seriously threatened a shortage but that the active season was now over and he hoped that a happy solution of the disturbing elements might be effected before the beginning of another season.

### TO MAKE GREEN DYES FROM GRASS

Rare shades of green from grass and blue dyes from bits of leather is a discovery claimed by Charles H. Rider, a chemist of St. Louis, and for the manufacture of which he has obtained patent rights. The manufacture of these will be undertaken by the Nitro-Ignitum Manufacturing Company, a newly incorporated St. Louis concern with a factory at 158-160 Menard street. The new company will also make other dyes, paints and printers' ink, according to Mr. Rider the president, and the dyes made will include every known shade made by Germany before the war. Only during April and May, when the grass is young, can the new shade of green be made, and it will sell for \$15 a pound.

## \$15,000,000 Appropriated for Government Nitrate Plant

**Senator Underwood's Amendment Authorizing Secretary of War to Acquire Any Private Process for Extracting Nitrogen from the Air is Defeated.**

WASHINGTON, D. C. April 18—The Senate disposed of an important point under dispute in connection with the army reorganization bill last Friday when it adopted an amendment proposed by Senator Smith of South Carolina for a Government nitrate plant. The vote was 43 to 22. Just before the Smith amendment was adopted the Senate voted down Mr. Underwood's amendment authorizing the Secretary of War to acquire any private process for extracting nitrogen from the air and to operate or lease a plant for making fertilizers for commercial purposes when the plant was not occupied in turning out munitions of war. The Underwood amendment received only eleven votes, all Democratic. Just twice that number voted against it, the total being 48 to 11.

The Smith amendment authorizes the President to designate a water power site upon any navigable stream to be used for the exclusive use of the Government. The site also may be used by the Secretary of War for the "generation of electrical or other power and for the production of nitrate or other products needed for munitions of war and useful in the manufacture of fertilizer and other useful products."

The amendment carries a \$15,000,000 appropriation.

### NITRATE PLANT OPPOSED

The agitation for Government aid in establishing a plant for the manufacture of nitric acid brought forth a protest against the proposed legislation from C. G. Atwater, an engineer connected with the Barrett Manufacturing Company, 17 Battery Place, agents for by-products of the United States Steel Corporation.

Mr. Atwater contends in a paper he has prepared on the subject that advocates of the bill to have the Government grant water power concessions for the manufacture of a product from which it is purposed to obtain ammonia—from which, finally, the nitric acid is to be manufactured—are advocating a costly, laborious and unnecessary process.

### HUDSON COUNTY CHEMISTS ORGANIZE

Following a dinner at the Carteret Club in Jersey City, the chemists of Hudson County formed an organization to be known as the Hudson County Chemists and elected Herman Seydel, president; W. A. Richey, vice-president; Prof. F. J. Pond, treasurer, and John Glassford, secretary. In his address, President Seydel said that the aim of the association was to promote the social interests among the chemists of the county as well as the professional interests, and to provide as far as possible for the lack of chemicals which was affecting the industries of the country. Other speakers were Prof. F. J. Pond of the Stevens Institute, William M. Barr of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Norris W. Shreve and Paul Seydel.

### INFORMATION WANTED

Will some subscriber please furnish us with the name and address of the manufacturer of a preparation called "Roach Doom"? Also Lyfer's (or Syfer's,) Dyspeptic Flour? Address WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS, 3 Park Place, New York

LEXINGTON, KY.—At the plant of the James E. Pepper Distilling Company near this city, work has been begun on the production of high grade alcohol for export to Marseilles, France, to be used by Ed. Pinaud in the manufacture of perfumes. The contract calls for 12,000 barrels of 190-proof grain alcohol to be produced by January 1, 1917, and specifies that in October it is to be renewed under other terms for an indefinite period.

## THE SPICE MARKET

"The market shows very little change in the activity and the bulk of the trading has centered upon articles required by manufacturers for immediate needs," say John Clarke & Company, in their weekly spice report.

"There is no gainsaying the fact that the disturbed political conditions both in America and abroad lend an added tone of uncertainty to the already disturbed conditions. While the trading in whole spices has halted in a perfectly normal way, (and to a certain extent this condition has been overdue). The grinders continue a very large demand for the manufactured goods with many plants still working overtime.

"This condition has its real influence and is an indication that the higher range of values has not tended to lessen consumption.

"The lessening of the available freight tonnage due to the sinking of some five or six ships per day, as recently reported, coming on top of an abnormal scarcity already existing has caused grave concern not only to the Allies who require the vessels to transport munitions and supplies, but also to the shippers throughout the world who have certain specified deliveries of merchandise to make.

"It is useless to predict what even a few hours may change. The banking facilities of the country with the enormous surplus reserves now existing would seem to be a bulwark against any important forced liquidation, from weak holders of merchandise needed for food.

"We can, therefore, simply repeat the slogan, reiterated so many times during the past eight months, that it is wise to have more than enough supplies rather than too little, because of the latent possibilities of the future."

## "WINE OF CARDUI" CASE STILL ON

CHICAGO, April 18—The testimony in the suit for libel instituted by J. A. and Z. C. Patten against the American Medical Association occupied all of last week in Federal Judge Carpenter's court. Physicians from Southern states were the principal witnesses examined in regard to the merits and demerits of "Wine of Cardui."

Dr. A. J. Reynolds of Fort Necessity, La., told of being called on to treat women and girls who had been using "Wine of Cardui" as a beverage, rather than as a medicine, and who improved in health when they discontinued.

Dr. J. B. Tanner of Benevolence, Ga., told of a number of women who had taken the wine for cancer, but derived no benefit from it and finally agreed to undergo operations.

Dr. E. E. Montgomery of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia said it was unreasonable to give sick women this medicine during pregnancy and that it would place the future of young girls in jeopardy.

## NEW INCORPORATIONS

The Waukesha Pure Food Company, organized at Waukesha, Wis., to manufacture and sell food products, medicines and novelties, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000 by E. R. Estberg, Charles E. Nelson and Louis Quarles.

HIGHLAND, WIS.—Frank H. Brown has completed plans for the erection of a new drug store and office building, costing \$6,000.

DODGEVILLE, WIS.—Ney St. John has sold his pharmacy to Henry Davis of Baraboo, Wis., who took possession on April 10. Mr. Davis is an experienced druggist.

WAUKESHA, WIS.—Fred J. Houghton has opened the Park pharmacy and is located in the Cameron building, Lincoln and Hartwell avenues.

CHICAGO—Edward J. Pelikan has bought the drug store of Joseph Lestina at 1839 Blue Island avenue. Harry Leventhal is now the proprietor of the store formerly owned by Abraham Gorad at 901 Western avenue. H. G. Petersen has succeeded B. Winholt as proprietor

at 2001 North California avenue. Jacob Lebovitz has sold his place at 849 West Fourteenth street to Louis Rosenfield. Some new stores recently opened in Chicago:

L. G. Stahfeld, 347 East Thirty-fifth street; F. J. Schmitt, 7904 Stoney Island avenue; P. V. Benedict, 7543 North Ashland avenue; Dominik Giacis, 3159 West Thirty-eighth place.

## Dutch Embargo on Cacao Will Affect Some U. S. Houses

The royal proclamation issued a few days ago by the Dutch government prohibiting the exportation of cacao beans and all cacao bean products, a measure in conjunction with a recent edict forbidding the exportation of all food products, will not affect the business of American chocolate and cocoa firms to any extent, although it is expected that the American branches of concerns that have their main plants in Holland will suffer.

Chief among the firms that have their main manufacturing establishments in Holland are Van Houten & Zoon and J. & C. Blokker, which maintain New York City branches. At the latter place it was stated to *Weekly Drug Markets* that ever since the war began considerable difficulty has been experienced in getting a sufficient supply of finished products for American orders, owing to the growth of the domestic Holland demand and because the factories were unable to get all the raw materials needed. Shipments were held up because of freight embargoes and limited because of high shipping rates, in addition to these other causes. So far no actual damage has resulted, but with the edict properly enforced it would seem that the American business of this firm would be hurt. The last shipment from Holland came through about ten days ago, it was said, and there was no means of knowing when another would come through.

Mr. Kesel of the Ideal Cocoa and Chocolate Company, New York, said that the edict might have an effect on American firms that used cacao beans from Java and Ceylon. Java products are controlled by the Dutch government, and it has a virtual monopoly on the export of beans, which are of a light colored variety and, while used fairly extensively in this country by some firms in the manufacture of light colored chocolates and cocoas, can be missed without any great hardship. "The great bulk of cacao beans come to this country from South American states, the West Indies and parts of tropical Africa," Mr. Kesel stated, "so that the proclamation will not affect manufacturers in this country to any extent, as far as raw materials are concerned. Where there is a possible loss to the American manufacturers is through the monopoly the Dutch manufacturers will secure in Holland by being unable to have any outlet for their goods to other countries. American chocolate and cocoa products will probably sell less readily in Holland as a consequence."

At Stollwerck & Co., New York, it was said that no apprehension was felt concerning the Dutch proclamation. This concern has five factories in Germany that have been working day and night since the war started storing up big supplies of cocoa and chocolate for use as food. None of this can be exported on account of the imperial German government's prohibitory measures.

American concerns like Runkel Bros., the Knickerbocker Chocolate Company and the Hershey Chocolate Company are practically immune from any ill effects of the Dutch decree, and the present outlook calls for continued prosperity.

## WHITMAN TUMBLER WASHER CO. SOLD OUT

The Whitman Manufacturing Company, of Canton, Ohio, has recently sold out their patents, patterns, tools, outfit and good will. The company has long been well known to the soda fountain trade as manufacturers of the Whitman tumbler washers.

## Soaps and Fatty Acids Barred by Great Britain

**Growing Requirements for Steamers, and Needs for Economizing on Cargo Space, Given as Reason for England's Proclamation.**

LONDON, April 3—The proclamation issued to-day and appearing in the London Gazette bars the importation into the United Kingdom of all soaps and fatty acids as and from the 30th ult.

In a recent speech in Parliament by Mr. Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, it was announced that owing to the growing requirements of steamers for the war and the need for economizing cargo space for necessities, the list of barred products would be extended. The reason for this action would appear to be twofold. Since the Government took over our leading soap works and controlled their output the supply of soap—similarly to glycerin—has been greatly curtailed and has given rise to a considerable increase in the imports of foreign makes. During 1915 some 90,000 tons of household soap were imported being nearly double the receipts of 1914. The prohibition extends to all classes of soap and provides that no license will be granted to importers unless they can prove that their consignments were shipped before the 25th of March, or were ordered and paid for previous to that date.

The increase in the imports of 1915 over 1914 of toilet soaps, which mainly come from the U. S. and France, was not so pronounced as in the household variety but during the first two months of this year the quantity nearly doubled, viz. from 245,280 lbs. to 446,992 lbs.

The present restrictions of the soap trade cut both ways for the consumer and while the domestic manufacturers are protected by the stoppage of imported goods they are unable to reap the full benefit owing to their own production both for home and export being heavily curtailed and their sale prices controlled.

Just previous to the war the British soap trade may be said to have, so far, reached the zenith of its career. No less than 90 per cent of our home consumption was covered by the domestic output and the rapidly extending export trade was taking on such dimensions that the requirements of several Continental countries were being cared for by specially erected branch-factories on the spot. The rapid growth of the English soap trade dates from a comparatively recent period scarcely forty years ago when the twofold secret was discovered of successfully "making a bar of water stand upright" and by bold advertisement to induce the public to use it.

The powers that be appear to be more determined than ever that glycerin shall not be used for toilet and similar purposes as a fresh order has been issued by the Ministry of Munitions that all wholesale and retail buyers as a necessary condition of obtaining supplies must give a definite statement that they will be used solely in the making of preparations of the British Pharmacopoeia.

In the case of specialties and extra pharmacopoeia preparations into which glycerin enters, it is a doubtful point whether the Ministry will give way and special applications must be made giving full particulars of the ingredients and the reasons claimed for their recognition.

Some retailers are inducing their customers to use cold cream in small quantities instead of glycerin and in making up their cough mixtures are using golden syrup as a substitute.

The additional calls for men over 40 for the Army are making a great inroad on the staffs of the retail chemist who, if himself of the required age, also has to join up. This is particularly hard upon the retailer who, being unable to find a suitable substitute, is compelled to sell or shut his pharmacy at comparatively short notice.

There is a general desire in this country to place the national industries in a position successfully to compete with Germany after the war and in part response to it,

it has been decided to greatly enlarge the new chemical laboratories of the London University College for the express purpose of research work. Upon an area of 17,500 square feet there has already been erected a series of laboratories and research rooms which are believed to be the finest in the Kingdom and unsurpassed upon the Continent. This imposing chemistry building has a frontage of 350 feet and has been designed on a scale worthy in every respect of its high purpose and the traditions of the college of which it forms an integral part. When this war is over there will a great number of young men eager to tackle research work and as many applicants had to be turned away in the past it is now evident that the impetus given to science by the disinterested and devoted services of our leading scientists, who are in a body at the back of the Ministry of Munitions, will as regards research work, furnish the means of supplying the badly wanted chemists' help to the engineer, the builder, the manufacturer and others in the development of their industries.

## Prices on Bromides Easier in the London Drug Market

LONDON, April 3—Trade continues quiet for the most part and as is usual at the quarterly stocktaking our wholesale druggists assume a retiring disposition.

There is a noticeable falling off in our imports from your side and the export figures just at hand from New York go to confirm this. A number of products, either from scarcity or the high level of prices reached, are dropping out of inquiry here. On the other hand New York offers show an easier feeling in some few products like bromides, in which speculation may have previously centered and the impression formed here is that some quiet realizing must be in progress to account for the divergency in prices received by cable.

There has of late been a lull in the demand from several of the belligerent countries which is considered temporary only and a revival is confidently looked forward to in the near future. Especially is this the case with quinine which has scarcely been mentioned of late.

**CODLIVER OIL**—Reports by mail from the Lofoden & Finmarken districts giving the yield of oil as very satisfactory are in flat contradiction to cabled offers which are jumping up beyond the views of every large buyer here. Business is therefore almost at a standstill. In the absence of binding offers and the invariable non-acceptance of orders when cabled out, buyers have decided to look on in the hope of an early reaction from present almost prohibitive prices of 550s c.i.f. war risk extra. There are still several weeks during which leeway may be made up previous to the departure of the fisherfolk for the South, which regularly takes place at Easter, and a good deal depends in times of great scarcity like the present, upon the Finmarken catch as to how prices will rule later on in the season. Germany with a heavily depreciated currency can scarcely be expected to enter the market again with such force this year as last at present inflated values but if Russian orders are received—and Russia never stops at price when she requires anything—there will be an awkward situation for Western buyers. Our markets are practically bare of stocks of any of the qualities usually kept.

**TARTARIC ACID**—3s. 8d per lb. continues to advance.

**CITRIC ACID**—At 3s 9d and continues advancing. The end of the movement is probably not yet in sight.

**SULPHATE OF COPPER**—£2 10s per ton dearer at £50.

**SULPHATE OF IRON**—Firm at 140s per ton.

**BALSAM PERU**—Is decidedly easier for forward shipment at 18s pr lb. c.i.f.

**CASTILE SOAP**—Business has been done this week in 72 per cent neutral quality afloat at 48s pr cwt c.i.f. with B/L dated previous to 25th ult and 60 per cent Marseilles quality similar conditions at 42s—shipping weights. Spot stocks nearly cleared.



## Drug and Chemical Markets

### Borax and Boracic Acid Under Embargo in England.

(Special Cable to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, April 18—Market conditions are quiet. Borax and boracic acid are now under proclamation forbidding export to neutral countries.

Cod liver oil, Norwegian, is cabled at 735s per barrel with no sales consummated since last report. Tartaric acid is dearer at 3s 10d per pound and citric acid at 3s 10d.

Cream tartar is held at 200s. Glucose is 35s per cwt. Sugar of milk, U.S.A., is firmer at 95s, and menthol at 12s 3d per pound c.i.f. Ipecac root is easier, Rio being 21s and Cartagena 12s 6d.

### Quicksilver Now \$115 to \$130 ; Potassium Bromide Lower

An unexpected further sharp cut in prices of quicksilver has led to conflicting opinions among selling agents and distributors as to the factors responsible for the successive reductions of the past few weeks. Rumors are current that a syndicate of bankers was formed to purchase quicksilver mines, and that some of the owners of small mines in self-protection offered stocks at reduced prices to break the combination. It is reported in some quarters that outside interests are trying to corner the market by bearish tactics. It is intimated by several leading interests that when the situation is cleared up price advances may be looked for. The quotation has declined to \$130, and there are some sellers offering lots down to \$115 a flask of 75 pounds.

Bromide of potassium also suffered a sharp loss, the quotation now being \$5 a pound.

Among the acids, citric is weaker and lower under larger arrivals and freer offerings by second hands while carbolic met with a further break in values, owing to larger accumulations of spot stocks, which stimulated a keener selling movement. Other acids are firmly held and makers of boric announced fair uplifts of prices on both crystals and powdered, due to an active demand, and smaller stocks.

Cod liver oil is stronger in sympathy with higher prices in Norway. Local holders are holding aloof for higher prices.

Vegetable oils of all kinds are moving upward and show fair gains in prices in sympathy with the rising primary markets for the raw material and the higher cost of importation as well as scant stocks of oil on the spot. The same is also true of animal and fish oils. Essential oils are firmly held and important price gains for orange, sandal wood, juniper berry, nutmeg and bay oil have been established, while fair advances on other varieties are noted, all due to scant stocks and higher cost of importation for raw materials.

Makers announced an advance of 1c a pound on sugar of milk, due to prospects for a shortage of liquid milk owing to an active demand from exporters for condensed milk, the minimum price now being 17c. Among other commodities which advanced in price were glycerin, lycopodium, nitrate of silver, oxide of tin, benzoate of sodium, copperas, citrated caffeine, borax, alcohol, valerian, yellow dock and althea roots as well as gamboge and camphor.

Mercurials closed easy in sympathy with the sharp drop in prices for quicksilver and in some quarters un-

confirmed reports noted a cut of 50c in prices on minor salts, while leading makers repeated former quotations.

Larger spot stocks and a slow demand resulted in lower values covering Tonka beans, Chinese cantharides, acetanilid, powdered needle antimony and saffron flowers.

Trading in spices lacks animation and sales for the past week were small. Offerings of unsold parcels on steamers to arrive are attracting little or no attention. The present Mexican situation, together with the European controversy, keeps the trade on an edge. The freight situation is more acute than ever. Owing to the usual seasonal dullness for spices during this and succeeding month holders may offer some concessions in prices in order to realize on their stocks. Pepper is lower and slight reductions on other spices are noted.

Seeds and herbs show fractional declines on some varieties. Caraway seed scored a sharp gain in prices owing to an active demand, while mustard seed quotations closed unchanged under active trading. There are no spot supplies of turmeric seed and arrivals from Europe are commanding premiums over future shipments.

**Acetanilid**—Supplies on outstanding orders are being delivered more promptly by makers and this together with liberal offerings led to a lower market. Holders are quoting \$2.50@2.60 a pound as to terms of sale. Offerings of parcels for nearby arrival are being offered at lower figures.

**Acid, Citric**—Larger arrivals and keener selling competition among second hands, resulted in lower values. Offerings were made at 87 1-2@88c a pound, as to size of purchase on the spot.

**Acid, Carbolic**—Further accumulations of spot supplies, resulted in an easier market and a further reduction of prices. Sellers are naming 90c@95c for supplies in drums, \$1.15@1.20 for one-pound bottles and \$1.10@1.15 a pound for 5-pound cans, as to quantity ordered.

**Acid, Benzoic**—A scarcity of spot stocks and a good inquiry forced prices to a higher level. Holders are asking \$6.50 and over a pound as to terms of sale.

**Acid, Boric**—Manufacturers announced an advance in prices of 1c to 15c@17c a pound, according to terms of sale for crystals and powdered. Smaller spot stocks and a larger inquiry led to the rise in values.

**Althea Root**—Spot lots of cut root are firmer under a scarcity of spot supplies and a good demand. Holders advanced quotations to 66c@75c a pound, as to quality and quantity purchased.

**Alcohol**—Prices closed stronger and higher, as a result of larger sales and further notable decreases in spot stocks. Sellers are quoting on the basis of \$2.72@2.74 a pound for 188 proof grain, as to quantity purchased.

**Antimony, Needle**—Parcels of powdered are easier under larger offerings. Sellers are naming 45c@47c a pound, as to quantity ordered on the spot, showing a net loss for the week of 2c a pound.

**Bay Oil**—Limited offerings, due to scant spot stocks, resulted in an upward trend of the market. Sellers are asking \$2.75@2.85 a pound, refusing to shade the quoted inside range of values.

**Belladonna Leaves**—Spot parcels of powdered show a further decrease under a steady buying movement. Holders advanced quotations to \$1.85@2.10 a pound as to quality and quantity ordered.

**Borax**—Leading makers marked up prices 1/4c to 8c@8 1-2c for supplies for crystals and powdered in barrels on the spot. The rise in the market was due to an active domestic and export demand.

**Caffeine, Citrated**—Several leading firms refused to book orders under \$9.75, while others continue to accept bids at \$8.50 a pound. Smaller spot supplies and a good demand is creating a firmer sentiment among holders.

**Cantharides**—In the absence of any improvement of the demand, prices eased off under some selling pressure. Spot supplies of Chinese flies are being offered at lower figures, ranging from \$1.20@1.25 for whole, and at \$1.45@1.50 a pound for powdered as to quality and terms of sale.

**Codeine**—The demand shows a further decrease particularly from exporters. Notwithstanding the slow movement, makers are firmly adhering to former quotations on the bulk basis of \$6.25 an ounce for phosphate, nitrate and muriate and \$8.50 for alkaloid, covering 10-ounce lots in one delivery.

**Copperas**—Owing to the marked increase in the demand from buyers who are making liberal purchases of spot stocks to be used in the manufacture of other chemicals, a stronger sentiment among producers is apparent. A leading producer has withdrawn offerings and others are naming higher prices ranging from \$1.25@1.50 a hundred pounds, as to terms of sale.

**Yellow Dock Root**—Smaller spot stocks and good inquiries resulted in a fair uplift of values. Holders raised quotations to 10c@12c a pound, as to quality and quantity ordered on the spot.

**Formaldehyde**—Second hands are stronger in their views on prices which they advanced to 101-2@12c a pound and to 11c@121-2 a pound for supplies in barrels and carboys on the spot, respectively.

**Gamboge**—Prices advanced sharply owing to scarcity of supply and a larger demand. Sellers are naming \$1.25@1.35 a pound as to quality and quantity ordered on the spot.

**Glycerin**—Prices have advanced by several leading eastern manufacturers, owing to marked improvement of the demand. Refiners are quoting 61c a pound for supplies in drums and 62c for refined in cans, while soap lye is held at 401-2c@41c and saponified at 44c@55c a pound, as to terms of sale. Some makers continue to accept bids for refined at 60c@61c a pound. Dynamite sales were reported at 60c and in most quarters sellers refuse to shade 58c a pound.

**Lycopodium**—Smaller stocks and better inquiries imparted a firmer sentiment among importers. Prices were advanced sharply to \$2.95@3.25 a pound. Parcels to arrive are being offered at \$2.25 a pound.

**Morphine**—Both domestic and export buyers are confirming their purchases to small lots, to meet immediate needs. Domestic makers continue to quote former prices on the bulk basis of \$5.50 an ounce for muriate and sulphate, in 25-ounce lots, in one delivery.

**Milk Sugar**—Parcels of powdered were advanced by leading makers to 17c a pound. Prospects for a shortage of cows milk, owing to an active export demand for condensed milk led to the enhancement of market values covering a net gain of 1c a pound.

**Oil of Bergamot**—Quotations scored a sharp advance under limited offerings, and a growing shortage of spot stocks. Importers are asking \$3.60@4.00 and \$2.95@3.00 a pound for natural and artificial on the spot respectively as to quality and quantity purchased. Higher primary markets added a stronger upward movement of values toward the close of the market.

**Oil of Sandalwood**—Spot stocks of West Indian are being uplift of values on spot lots of West Indian. Holders are naming \$1.85@2.00 a pound, as to quality and quantity ordered on the spot.

**Oil of Sandawood**—Spot stocks of West Indian are being held at higher values, owing to the higher cost of production. Some producers are refusing to shade \$3, while others are naming up to \$3.25 a pound, showing a sharp gain over recent sales.

**Oil of Sweet Birch**—A slight accumulation of spot supplies and a slow buying movement, led to price shading and lower figures. Holders are quoting \$2.85@3.00 a pound as a quality and size of order.

**Opium**—The demand continues slow and purchases are being confined to small lots to meet immediate needs. Importers continue to repeat prices on the bulk basis of \$11.50 a pound in cases for druggists Turkey gum and \$13 a pound for powdered and granular.

**Potassium, Bromide**—Several leading makers reduced quotations 50c to \$5 a pound. The lower price level is partly due to light inquiries and a fair accumulation of spot stocks.

**Quicksilver**—Contrary to general expectations prices scored a further loss of \$20 for the week just ended, bringing selling prices down to \$130@135 per flask of 75 pounds. It is reported some sellers are booking orders down to \$115. Absence of buyers and increased selling pressure by holders, are re-

sponsible for the several sharp breaks in values during the week. In some quarters a sharp reaction of the market is looked for in the immediate future.

**Quinine**—Restrictions of shipments from Holland is causing some apprehension in trade circles, and led to stronger values on lots held by outside interests covering Java and other varieties of salts. Second hands are naming 80c, but occasional sales at 75c for small lines are being booked. Domestic manufacturers are adhering to former bulk prices on the basis of 75c an ounce, in 100-ounce tins, limiting sales to regular customers only. Inquiries are more numerous and in some quarters an early improvement of the market is confidently looked for.

**Sabadilla Seed**—Limited offerings, a stronger primary market and small spot supplies, led to a further rise in prices. Sellers are naming 22c@26c and 23@30c a pound for spot lots of whole and powdered, as to quality and quantity purchased, respectively.

**Silver Nitrate**—Smaller stocks and a further enhancement of the price for bar silver, resulted in a sharp uplift of values on spot lots of nitrate. Sellers are quoting from 411-8c@433-8c an ounce as to terms of sale.

**Sodium Benzoate**—Scarcity of spot stocks resulted in a stronger and higher market. Holders advanced prices to \$6.50 and over a pound, as to terms of sale on the spot.

**Tin**—Makers of oxide announced an advance in prices, in sympathy with the higher market for tin. Manufacturers are asking 58c@60c a pound, as to terms of sale.

**Valerian Root**—Small spot lots of Belgian and a better demand, forced values up sharply. Holders are asking 75c@80c a pound, as to quality and quantity ordered.

**Japan Wax**—Smaller supplies and a stronger primary market, influenced an upward course of the spot market. Sellers advanced quotations to 171-4c@18c a pound as to quality and size of purchase.

#### CHILEAN NITRATE STATISTICS FOR FEBRUARY

Both the production (5,292,841 Spanish quintals of 101.4 pounds) and the exports (4,516,193 quintals) of Chilean nitrate for February show decreases from the preceding month (production 5,641,671 quintals, exportation 6,247,402 quintals). The shorter month may easily account for the smaller production, but the decline in exports was due to a lack of cargo space. If a comparison be made with statistics for other Februarys the situation does not appear so unfavorable:

February	Production Quintals	Exports Quintals
1912 .....	4,210,559	3,721,280
1913 .....	4,399,951	4,677,982
1914 .....	4,747,026	4,640,584
1915 .....	1,753,337	2,522,272
1916 .....	5,292,841	4,516,193

The lack of vessels in which to ship nitrate is now beginning to be felt more seriously than before. It is reported that almost all the "oficinas" (reduction plants) in operation have large stocks of finished nitrate stored which they are not able to move for lack of ships. As payments for nitrate purchased under standard contract are made at time of shipment the stocks represent much capital rendered immobile. The lack of vessels and also the scarcity and high cost of coal are given as the reason for the closing of one oficina in March, and it is feared that others may be compelled to take the same course unless relief is soon afforded.

Prices of nitrate are showing very little fluctuations at present, the price for ordinary 95 per cent ranging around 6s. 11d. (\$1.68 U. S. currency), for early delivery, while refined nitrate, 96 per cent-1 per cent, sells for around 7s. 3d. (\$1.76). To relieve, in some measure, the shortage of vessels the Chilean Government is permitting the available transports of its navy to carry nitrate for export. One of these, the *Maipo*, has already left this coast with a cargo of nitrate for the United States, and two others are being prepared for this service. The new oficina "Augusta Victoria," in the Aguas Blancas section of the Province of Antofagasta, began operations on February 15.

## Color and Dyestuff Markets

### Greater Activity Apparent; Freight Situation Acute

After more than a week of apathy on the part of the buyers, symptoms of an awakening were apparent in the closing days of last week which developed into fair activity in the early days of the current week. Evidently consuming interests are desirous of covering their needs before the foreign situation becomes more acute. The outlook is still against an early termination of European difficulties, and the tensify of our relations with Germany over the submarine issue and the possibility of a sudden precipitation of the Mexican question further involving this country add to the uncertainty as to the future. Prices and supplies are still dominated by the lack of transportation facilities and guarantees for the arrival of East Indian products are impossible. Sales for dyestuffs to arrive continue to be the feature, and goods received during the week were in most instances so disposed of, leaving very little to be offered on the spot. Arrivals include red mangrove bark, cochineal, cutch and divi-divi. Prices remain firm, with no changes of importance. Slight declines or advances are made individually guided by circumstances, which in no way affect the market permanently. Logwood extract has been advanced by some makers, just as some dealers have advanced the price of divi-divi and myrobalans; cutch also has a wide variance in values. Chinese nutgalls and China turmeric are a bit easier, while sumac has stiffened at \$80 a ton for the inside price. The mordants are firm at former quotations, with tendencies for recovery of the declines on soda products. Red prussiate of potash continues strong on account of the scarcity and the yellow has had some buying for conversion into the former, which may shortly affect the price.

**ANILINE OIL.**—Freer offerings of the oil from the excess of domestic manufacture have eased spot prices about five cents a pound on the high limit. Manufacturers are obtaining a greater percentage of yield from the crude and are in a position to give immediate delivery on small lots. Export demands are good and contract offerings are readily absorbed at 60 cents a pound. Offers are also reported accepted at 70 cents.

**COCHINEAL.**—No change was noted in cochineal prices. Stocks, for spot, however, are very scarce and few dealers are willing to quote. Arrivals during the week had been sold ahead at prices said to be as high as \$1 a pound, and goods in transit are said to be held at the same figure. Bugs held at the pier in primary markets are offered at concessions, but no guarantee as to time of arrival. A ten-ton lot reported sold at 52 cents a pound two months ago is still awaiting shipping space.

**CUTCH.**—A favorable revival in sales of cutch was marked in the week at values a little under the top asking prices. Some makers are holding firm at 25 cents for best grades, others are said to be selling tablet cutch at 18 cents and 20 cents a pound. Borneo is quoted at 16 cents to 20 cents and mangrove at 13 cents and 15 cents a pound.

**GAMBIER.**—Sales of gambier are reported at 14 1/2 cents, but dealers generally are asking 15 cents, and cubes are held at 20 cents a pound. Demands from some quarters are good, but trading is restricted owing to uncertainty of arrivals.

**INDIGO.**—Prices remain at former quotations, though some handlers are holding for higher values. It is intimated that crops in the Far East have been disposed of and the bulk of the indigo still in transit sold. London market is also reported fairly well cleaned of stocks. As

the new crop does not make its appearance until late fall upward tendencies in values may be expected.

**LOGWOOD.**—Importations of the logs are still hampered by the shortage in carrying facilities. A three-days' quest for a schooner to transport the wood for a May arrival contract was barren of results. A large maker of the extract has advanced his May-December contract price to 70 cents a pound, and the spot asking is 85 cents. Others are quoting 60 cents on contract. Some dealers claim a lack of business in contract sales, dealers not covered preferring to buy spot for immediate needs in hopes of more advantageous prices later. Logwood crustals at \$1.75 find few takers.

**NUTGALLS.**—Aleppo varieties are firm at 60 cents and 70 cents a pound. Chinese nutgalls, plum shaped variety, is offered at 28 cents a pound, while the cheaper grades are offered as low as 22 cents.

**ARCHIL.**—Archil has been in fair demand recently from dyeing interests, but prices have not changed. The double extract is quoted at 40 cents and the concentrated at 45 cents a pound, while some dealers are said to be selling both grades at 4 cents and 5 cents under those prices.

**SUMAC.**—Prices have advanced to \$80 and \$84 a ton. Higher primary prices and freight rates are responsible, and with a continuance of the present brisk demands a further uplift is not improbable according to some handlers.

### POTASH FROM NATIONAL FORESTS

The increase in the demand for potash has resulted in a number of inquiries of Government officials concerning the amount of this chemical contained in wood ashes which may be available at sawmills operating on the National Forests. The waste product of sawmills in the United States including that fed to the furnaces as fuel is estimated to be 36,000,000 cords per year, and the equivalent of 2,800,000,000 cubic feet of solid wood substance. About half of it has no use whatever but is usually burned to get rid of it.

### MUST ADOPT OLD-WORLD METHODS

American manufacturers and producers will be required to adopt Old-World methods of combination if they are to successfully compete with the European nations following the conclusion of the present war. There must be co-operation and combination in buying and selling, in the opinion of Vice chairman Hurley, of the Federal Trade Commission, in discussing the work being done to bring about uniform cost accounting and account keeping systems in the various lines of trade. Mr. Hurley is personally directing the work of the Commission along this line and he is doing everything in his power to get individuals in the different trades together for mutual aid and protection.

### GAIR COMPANY'S PROFITS GREATER

The report of the Robert Gair Company of Brooklyn for the year ended February 5, 1916, shows net profits amounting to \$403,684, as against \$321,722 in the preceding year, and a profit and loss surplus as of February 5 last of \$540,563, as compared with \$377,945 in the year before. Cash on hand decreased from \$67,041 in 1915 to \$40,666 in this year. This company makes paper boxes and cartons for the drug trade.

### SAUNDERS NORVELL JOINS FIRM OF McKESSON & ROBBINS

Saunders Norvell, formerly president of the Norvell Spahleigh Hardware Company, St. Louis, and at one time vice-president and sales manager of the Simmons Hardware Company, St. Louis, has joined the firm of McKesson & Robbins. The present firm consists of the following co-partners John McKesson, Jr., George C. McKesson, Herbert D. Robbins, Irving McKesson, Donald McKesson, Saunders Norvell.



## Heavy Chemical Markets

### Downward Price Revision Noted on Some Chemicals

**Speculative Buying by Foreign Interests Hinted At—Effect of Freight Scarcity Is to Accumulate Stocks, Which Are Offered at Reductions.**

Chemicals have had another week of comparative quiet, and price fluctuations were neither so rapid nor so wide in range as have marked former periods. An easier attitude is noticeable both in regard to values and quantities offered in the general lists of heavy chemicals, only a few items being exceptions. A hint of speculative buying by foreign interests is seen by local dealers in the re-sale offerings of the products that cannot be moved immediately and which for the moment have caused a downward revision in prices. With domestic products at capacity and exports curtailed, holders on this side of chemicals for speculative purposes are also inclined to realize, which has a further depressing effect. Declining tendencies may be looked for until a new adjustment in values is made, hinging on the difficulty of moving foreign-destined goods. Dutch bottoms have practically been withdrawn; at least it is reported that 80 per cent of space must be devoted to carrying foodstuffs, and until means have been found to move the surplus over what can be consumed in this country the adjustment according to many dealers will have to be at a lower level.

This condition is particularly noticeable in such items as bleaching powder, which has been offered at 3 and 4 cents a pound under the prices asked by makers; in soda ash, offerings of which have been reported at  $2\frac{3}{4}$  cents; in potassium bichromate and chlorate and caustic potash and in caustic soda. Prussiates are firm, with a slight increase for the red to \$5.50 a pound as the inside figure on account of scarcity. Stocks of yellow prussiate of potash, also the prussiate of soda, are lower and prices are well maintained. Muriatic acid has advanced to 3 and 4 cents a pound for the 20 deg. and  $3\frac{3}{4}$  cents and  $4\frac{1}{4}$  cents for the 22 deg. Nitric and sulphuric acids are steady at former quotations, with fuming sulphuric slightly higher at  $5\frac{3}{4}$  and  $6\frac{1}{4}$  cents a pound.

**ACETIC ACID.**—Spots offerings of acetic acid 28 per cent remain at 8 cents @ 9 cents per pound, in second hands, while makers are busy on contract orders. Conditions abroad are more acute and difficulty is had finding supplies. The following is an extract from the London Chemist and Druggist:

"In view of the extreme scarcity and difficulty in obtaining acetic acid in Europe, rubber planters in the Straits Settlements, who require large quantities of glacial quality for coagulating the plantation latex, are turning their attention to the Canadian and Japanese markets as a source of supply. Imports have already been received in the Straits from Japan, but the quality is not sufficiently pure. Inquiries which have been made in Canada show that 80 per cent commercial has been produced in that country for some time past, and we now learn that 96 to 99 per cent strength is being produced, one maker being able to furnish two tons per day. At the present time the European market is largely dependent on the United States and Holland for its supplies, in which countries the manufacture even at the present high level of prices is diminishing, as the bulk of the acetate of lime is required for the manufacture of acetone, of which European governments are willing to buy more than is manufactured."

**BLEACHING POWDER.**—Some makers continue to ask 11 cents a pound for immediate deliveries of bleaching powder, but a further letting down in price by seconds to 71-2 @ 8 cents a pound is making for an easier position for that product. Contracts extending through 1917 are reported at 2 cents and closer deliveries at  $2\frac{1}{4}$  cents @ 21-2 cents a pound.

**COPPERAS.**—Owing to the withdrawal of some of the large makers, the market is now in control of seconds,

who are asking  $1\frac{1}{4}$  @ 11-2 cents a pound, following a scarcity of the spot supplies.

**POTASSIUM BICHROMATE.**—Spot prices have again declined and offerings are reported as low as 69 cents, while the high range is 72 cents a pound. An accumulation of stocks due to a lack of space in foreign bound shipping has caused freer offerings for immediate deliveries by seconds; but its superiority as a mordant over other items in which the advances have been proportionately greater finds a more ready market with the dyeing interests.

**POTASH, CAUSTIC.**—Makers of caustic potash, who have been out of the market for some time have assured deliveries of new stock within a week. Offerings on spot are freer at 90 cents for the 88-90 per cent, and April-May deliveries are easy.

**POTASSIUM PRUSSATE.**—Scarcity of spot stocks of red prussiate raised the inside price to \$5.50 a pound. Yellow prussiate is firm at \$1.70 @ \$1.80 a pound, with strong demand by manufacturing interests for conversion into the red prussiate.

**SODA ASH.**—Makers are not in a position to offer soda ash on spot except in small quantities, and then only to old customers. Contracts for well in the future are made at  $1\frac{1}{4}$  @ 11-2 cents on the 48 per cent basis. Larger quantities of 58 per cent are available in second hands at 31-2 per running pound, and some offers are reported on the same basis at the low mark of  $2\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.

**SODIUM BICHROMATE.**—Heavy export demands are reported for the bichromate over May-December delivery, and a solution of the shipping problem may cause a recovery in prices to recent high levels. At present spot stocks are offered by seconds at prices slightly under last quotations. Offers of at 55¢ have been withdrawn, but more are said to be available at 58¢ a pound.

**SODA CAUSTIC.**—Manufacturers of caustic soda on contracts covering the 1917 period have maintained the cost at 21-8 @  $2\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ a pound, with one offering reported at 2¢. Export buying for immediate delivery is in abeyance, and stocks on former sales are held pending shipping room for movement to foreign markets. Some of the latter has been offered in the local market and consumers are in receipt of offers at 51-2 @ 55-8¢ a pound.

**POTASSIUM CHLORATE.**—Big export demands have eased, and seconds, to find an outlet, have offered spot stocks at slight concessions. The asking has been around 70¢ a pound, and small lots are reported at 68¢.

### POTASH SCARCITY CUTS STATE REVENUE

**HARRISBURG, PA., April 18.**—Officials of the State Department of Agriculture announce that the effects of the war in cutting off the supply of potash were shown strongly in the decline in receipts from State licenses. Last year 1,487 brands were licensed, the State receiving \$25,350. This year there were but 1,071 licensed, the income being \$19,040. The greatest decline is in brands which depended on foreign potash.

The Ridolfi Drug Company, Memphis, Tennessee, has filed a charter listing a capital stock of \$50,000. The incorporators are H. Rodolfi, E. S. Platte, J. S. Sugg, W. H. Sugg and W. Percy McDonald.

**CHATTANOOGA, TENN.**—Preliminary to opening its new drug store the Morrison Drug Company, has undergone a re-organization in its management. Frank M. Bogart has been elected secretary. Mark M. Morrison continues president and general manager, and M. L. Morrison, vice-president. G. M. Smart is a director. Mr. Bogart will have active charge of the new store at Seventh and Walnut streets.

**COPPERHILL, TENN.**—The Carcolite Chemical Company, controlled by the Tennessee Copper Co., is preparing to rebuild its plant which was recently burned. The new plant will cost about \$200,000.

**RAVENA, KY.**—Elven Linden is completing a handsome new building which will shortly be occupied by a drug store. Ravena is one of the boom oil towns in Eastern Kentucky.

## New Incorporations

J. D. McCutchan Chemical Company, Fort Worth, Tex.; toilet articles and extracts; J. D. McCutchan, D. C. Hickey.

United Chemical Specialty Company, Newark; capital, \$100,000; deal in chemicals and acids; Charles Jones, Montclair; Viola Guest, Newark; George Carney, Harrison.

The Xcellall Drug Company, Little Rock; capital, \$10,000; J. D. Bradford, J. F. Edwards.

Federal X-Ray Company, Chicago; capital, \$2,500; to conduct and maintain a public and private X-Ray laboratory and chemical laboratory; Robert C. Menzies, Frank E. Browning, A. H. Marshall.

D'Arneau Plotts Chemical Company, Wilmington, Del.; capital, \$100,000; to carry on a business of chemists and soap manufacturers; A. J. Sherman, K. M. Dougherty, L. S. Dorsey, all of Wilmington.

Kibler Drug Company, Morgantown, N. C.; capital, \$5,000; subscribed stock, \$4,000; R. E. Kibler, W. H. Kibler, Mrs. M. B. Kibler.

Berney's Pharmacy Company, Inc., Ensley, Ala.; capital, \$10,000; O. R. Berney, president and treasurer; William Berney, vice president; J. R. Stammer, secretary.

Head Drug Company, Lebanon, Tenn.; capital, \$3,000; J. W. Head, M. N. Whitaker, W. A. Hale, A. B. Humphreys, H. L. Cole.

J. J. Schott Drug Company, Galveston; capital, \$75,000; A. E. Kiesling, C. A. Hudiburg, J. J. Schott.

Bilwol Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, capital, \$10,000; manufacture chemicals, etc.; Samuel I. Billik, Julius Wolf, Lewis M. Joseph.

Swiss Colours Company, Inc., New York, capital, \$250,000; dyestuffs, inks, chemicals, drugs, livestock, flax, hemp, jute; P. P. Gould, G. E. Graham, R. B. Armour, 59 East 96th street.

Marvale Mercantile and Contracting Company, Inc., New York, capital, \$10,000; commodities, foodstuffs, drugs, furniture, autos, mining, quarrying; J. J. Hagan, Jr., E. J. Byrne, Y. A. Dessar, 138 West 58th street.

Broas & Sage Company, Newark, capital, \$40,000; manufacture machinery for refrigerating purposes; George Spalt, Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Broas, New York; R. S. Broas, Newark.

Pacific Homeopathic Family Medicine Company, Seattle, capital, \$25,000; Kathryn Wilson, E. C. Hill, Frances P. Maring.

United Chemical Products Corporation, Jersey City, capital, \$10,000; chemicals; Thomas F. Beaman, Orange; Daniel W. Morgan, Brooklyn; M. E. Agnero.

Valley View Drug Company, Valley View, Cooke County, Texas, capital, \$3,000; S. E. Humphries, M. W. Keel, L. C. Sebastian.

The Timan-Bansig Drug Company, Cleveland, capital, \$5,000; John W. Timan and others.

Cerro-Gordon Drug Company, Cerro-Gordon, N. C., capital stock paid in, \$1,000, which may be increased to \$5,000; wholesale and retail drug business; F. Johnson, J. R. Williamson, E. A. Moffit, L. D. Floyd, H. D. Williamson, of Cerro-Gordon; J. S. Martin, Mullins, S. C. Ironbound Dyestuffs Company, Newark, capital \$125,000; manufacture chemicals, dyestuffs, etc.

M. Becker & Company, New York, capital \$1,000; chemists, druggists, etc.; Julius J. Binder, Michael Cohn, Howard S. Adler, Bronx.

Jarvis Drug Corporation, New York, capital \$100,000; medical remedies, drugs, merchandise; B. Klinger, I. S. Kutch, H. C. Jarvis, 162 Madison avenue.

Century Salve Company, Inc., North Bergen, N. J., capital \$125,000; manufacture century salve.

The Grossman-Butnik Drug Company, Cleveland, capital \$5,000; I. Grossman, C. W. Shimmmon, B. I. Roof, N. M. Thorp, H. B. Howells.

Lorain Pharmacy Company, Cleveland, capital \$1,000; E. Reubenstein, L. J. Kohen, J. S. Cohen.

Ridolfi Drug Company, Memphis, capital \$50,000; H. Ridolfi, E. S. Platte, J. S. Sugg, W. H. Sugg, W. Percy McDonald.

Charles Moringstar and Company, Inc., New York, capital \$100,000; manufacture starches, flours, gums, glucoses, chemicals, drugs, etc.; J. Morningstar, C. I. Morningstar, J. S. P. Morningstar, 233 Broadway.

Lowrie Chocolate Company, Jersey City, capital, \$50,000; manufacture chocolate, confectionery, etc.

Burdett Oxygen and Hydrogen Company, Wilmington, Del., capital \$310,000; manufacture and sale of electro-litic oxygen, hydrogen and other gases.

Frank Hemingway, Inc., Manhattan; capital, \$75,000; to manufacture and deal in chemicals, drugs, dyes, colors, paints, oils, etc.; J. F. Curtin, S. A. Anderson, 36 Nassau street; S. B. Howard, Millbrook.

Fellows Medical Manufacturing Company, Inc., Manhattan; capital \$200,000; to manufacture medicines, drugs, chemicals, compounds, etc.; W. V. Lawrence, 969 Fifth avenue; H. J. S. Hall, 51 Riverside Drive; D. B. Lawrence, 542 Fifth avenue.

Davis-Schultz Company, Inc., Buffalo; capital \$75,000; to manufacture all kinds of dental supplies; E. R. Davis, E. G. Schultz, Jr., 700 Main street; M. W. Davis, Melton Manor, Buffalo.

## Business Changes and Trade Notes

CHARLOTTE, MICH.—Dr. W. Rand, a local physician, encouraged by his success in the cultivation of belladonna last season, has gone into the business on a larger scale this year. Under the supervision of Doctor Rand and with the assistance of an expert florist, the Ferndale greenhouses of this city are now growing 25,000 belladonna plants.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Increased business of the Independent Drug Company of Chicago for the first quarter of 1916 is reported as 18.6 per cent greater than for the same period in 1915, and thus far in April the proportion of increase is as great. The increase by months amounted to 44.4 per cent for January, 8.3 per cent for February, and 85.9 per cent for March.

CLEVELAND, O.—The Sherwin-Williams Company, announces that \$500,000 has been invested in a project to manufacture dyes at the company's plant at Pullman, Ill.

OGDEN, UTAH—Charles S. Murphy is the general manager of the new wholesale drug company that has recently been organized in this city. The organization known as the Charles R. Murphy Company is capitalized at \$200,000 and will wholesale groceries and drugs. Other stockholders are Patrick Healy, Adam Patterson, A. G. Fell, A. L. Brewer, D. A. Smyth, Thomas Mercer, Carl Rogers, and August Martello.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Stockholders of the Wildroot Chemical Company have elected H. J. Lehman, president; R. J. Kideney, vice-president; Julius Greentree, treasurer; H. R. Shehan, secretary; M. C. Howe, director.

WATERTOWN, WIS.—Paul H. Behlke, secretary of the Gamm Drug Company, has purchased the interests of his partner and president of the company, Charles A. Gamm. Mr. Behlke has been employed by the Gamm Drug Company for twelve years and has been financially connected with the company for the past five years. Mr. Gamm has completed twenty-seven years of drug experience in this city during which time he has occupied several different locations and once suffered a complete loss through a fire caused by a chemical explosion in the basement.

MASSILLON, O.—The Massillon Manufacturing and Medicine Company is selling \$16,900 of its capital stock of \$50,000 and will purchase a site and erect a factory building.

WINCHESTER, Ky.—Charles S. Davis, of Mt. Vernon, has purchased the Brown-Proctoria Pharmacy from Col. E. T. Young and Dr. F. E. Driver. Col. Young, on account of other interests is out of the city a great part of the time and Dr. Driver who has been in ill health since his attack of pneumonia some time ago, could not give the store the attention necessary.

## The Vegetable Oil Industry at Hull, England, in 1915

**An Interesting Resume for Last Year, by Our Consular Representative—A Prosperous Year for Expressers of Various Oils is Indicated.**

(By Consul Charles M. Hathaway, Jr., Hull, England, March 9)

The vegetable oil industry of Hull, like other industries, was carried on during 1915 under abnormal conditions. In addition to the shortage of labor in the mills and on the docks and limited shipping facilities, there was a general increase in prices. Nevertheless the industry had a prosperous year. Two of the leading firms recently announced a dividend of 15 per cent on their common stocks.

### Receipts of Oil Seeds—Increased Values

The total imports of raw materials of all kinds were about equal to if not in excess of 1914. Decreases in the receipts of cotton seed, rapeseed, and castor beans were offset by an increase in linseed, a doubling in receipts of soya beans, and the addition of nearly 50,000 long tons of the new materials—palm kernels, copra, and peanuts. During the last months of the year high freight rates and scarcity of shipping facilities reduced the supplies of raw material far below what the mills could have handled, and it is feared this difficulty will continue in 1916. The year in the oil market was marked by wide fluctuations and concluded with a strong advance in all lines.

The totals of imports and exports by values show an advance out of proportion to the figures of quantities in many instances. A striking example is rapeseed oil—6,830 long tons of 2,240 pounds each exported in 1914 were valued at \$1,003,433, while 6,048 tons exported in 1915 were valued at \$1,062,157. In a period of rising prices this would naturally be expected, but there are special points to be considered in connection with this industry, such as the increased demand for margarin oils and for glycerin for explosives. These would have accounted for a considerable appreciation in values without regard to the general advance of the price level or the decreased supplies of cotton seed and various other raw materials.

### The Palm Kernel Industry

The end of 1914 found the Hull mills experimenting with palm kernels, copra, and peanuts, materials not hitherto dealt with here. During 1915 the palm kernel became established as a staple of the Hull trade. During the year, 44,050 long tons were imported into Hull out of 206,715 tons imported into the United Kingdom, the rest (162,665 tons) going to Liverpool. In January and February, 1916, 8,368 tons reached Hull. Before the war Liverpool was the only British center that dealt with palm kernels, and in 1913 only 36,012 tons arrived there. The palm kernel industry was centered in Germany, but since August, 1914, the bulk of the West African output of palm kernels has come to England. A few shipments have gone directly from Africa to the United States. The ultimate success of the industry may depend on the results of the present efforts to develop a sufficient demand for palm kernel cake among British farmers.

### Increased Demand for Vegetable Oils

The year witnessed a great expansion in the consumption of edible fats. War commissary requirements and enlarged purchasing power of the laboring classes, due to higher wages, are two of the reasons assigned. The consumption of margarin in particular has increased considerably. There has been created a strong demand for margarin materials, especially for cottonseed, palm kernel, and copra oils. The war shut off the large imports of palm kernel oil from Germany, and these requirements have had to be supplied by British-made oil. The effect of the war in this direction is shown by the net imports (exports deducted) of oil nuts and kernels into Great Britain for the last three years: 1913, 56,234 long tons; 1914, 123,607 tons; and 1915, 339,783 tons.

Of these figures palm kernels constitute the largest item, copra the next, and peanuts presumably most of the rest. Imports of palm and palm kernel oil at Hull increased from 45,016 hundredweight of 112 pounds in 1914 to 132,175 hundredweight in 1915. A margarin factory on a large scale was projected at Selby early in the year, but it is understood that the sharp demands for glycerin, and other reasons, have diverted the work into other channels, and so far no margarin has been produced.

### Lack of Machinery for Copra and Peanuts

Copra and peanuts have not progressed as rapidly at Hull as have palm kernels, partly, it is stated, owing to difficulty in getting the new machinery required and partly because direct steamship facilities for the transportation of copra and peanuts to this port were not as good as those of palm kernels. Regular direct service to Hull from the west coast of Africa has been provided since about the beginning of 1915.

A large extracting mill is in course of construction on the River Hull to deal with these three materials. Other extensions have been undertaken for the same purpose, and there is every reason to expect the production on a large scale of coconut and peanut oils, as well as of palm kernel oil.

Hull imports of copra in 1915, according to a local publication, were 3,210 long tons, and of peanuts 6,728 tons. Hull's difficulties in dealing with copra seem to have been somewhat similar to those of the United Kingdom in general. Messrs. Thornett and Fehr in their report point out that in 1915 only 35,000 tons, and in 1914 only 42,000 tons of the respective imports of the year remained in Great Britain. They expect, however, that when projected extensions of plant can be completed there will be a large increase.

In connection with the new developments in palm kernels, peanuts, and copra, the Imperial Institute, shortly after the outbreak of war, sent circulars to all the British oil mills giving much information about these three materials and pointing out the opportunity created by the war's derangement of these trades, and that the institute has since co-operated with expert advice at every stage of the development.

### Increased Imports of Linseed at Hull

Receipts of linseed at Hull in 1915 were 977,435 quarters against 931,333 quarters in 1914, both years being well in excess of the average of the preceding 10 years. (The quarter for Calcutta linseed is 410 pounds; for Bombay and River Plate, 416 pounds; for Russia, United States, and Canada 424 pounds.) During the year the estimated stocks in the warehouses dropped from 68,000 to 5,500 quarters, thus exhausting the surplus carried over from the record imports of 1913, when 95,000 quarters were in the warehouses at the close of the year. Meanwhile the total imports for the United Kingdom fell from 2,451,778 quarters in 1914 to 2,126,409 quarters in 1915. United Kingdom exports of 69,944 quarters in 1914 and 90,542 quarters in 1915 are negligible.

The world's production of linseed for 1915 is estimated by the London Grain, Seed and Oil Reporter at 2,629,800 long tons, and the world's total shipments at 1,186,450 tons. Of this, 371,808 tons were the net imports of the United Kingdom. Of the United Kingdom's gross imports, 46 per cent, or 15 per cent of the world's total shipments, came to Hull. Of the total shipments to Europe during 1915, 2,261,500 quarters were to the United Kingdom and 2,387,000 quarters to the Continent. This is a significant change, for in 1910, 1911, and 1912 less than half as much was shipped to the United Kingdom as to the Continent. In 1913 shipments to the United Kingdom rose to 61 per cent of those to the Continent, and in 1914 to 68 per cent. Of Hull's 1915 receipts, 756,221 quarters came from South America and practically all the rest from India. Only 718 quarters got through from Russia, as against 73,479 quarters in 1914.

### Increased Prices of Linseed

Prices of linseed, in common with other oil seeds, showed a steady upward tendency throughout 1915. The most evident cause was the constantly rising ocean freight rates, \$10.95 having been paid from the River Plate to Hull in July and \$30.90 in December. Other factors were



the small arrivals from India, and the total failure of receipts from Russia, Canada, and the United States—in fact, the United States became a taker from Argentina to the extent of 311,000 tons according to the London Grain, Seed and Oil Reporter. Spot Plate linseed began the year at \$10.77 per quarter, and, with fluctuations, advanced to \$13.14 in May; late in June it was \$11.80; September closed at \$12.53, whence a steady advance carried the price to \$17.52 in the last week of December. Indian seed began the year at \$11.68, and was about \$19.47 at the close of 1915.

#### The Market in Cotton Seed

Egyptian cotton seed was reported a bad crop both in quantity and quality, and produced a short yield of low-grade oil. The year's receipts at Hull, however, were the largest in 10 years, and those for the United Kingdom much larger than usual. Germany usually takes large quantities of Egyptian seed. According to the London Grain, Seed, and Oil Reporter, 223,650 long tons of Egyptian cotton seed were shipped to the Continent of Europe in 1913 as against none in 1915. Prices more than doubled during the year. Opening at \$32.24 per ton, the price of Egyptian seed increased steadily, passing \$43.80 in June, and closed the year at \$72.39. Indian, or "Bombay," seed similarly began the year at just under \$29.20 per ton, and reached \$64.48 to \$65.70 at the close of the year. The Bombay crop was good, but abnormally high freight rates caused a heavy falling off in shipments. The record price of \$64.48 is half consumed by freight and expenses, and Indian supplies can not be expected to increase until lower ocean rates obtain. Notwithstanding the increase of Egyptian seed, the total receipts at Hull for the year were only 256,263 tons against 325,354 tons in 1914.

#### Decreased Receipts of Rapeseed—Soya Beans

The world's total shipments of rapeseed in 1915 were less than one-third of the average of the three pre-war years, 1911, 1912, and 1913, whereas, the receipts in the United Kingdom and Hull fell off less than half. Hull dealt with one-fifth of the world's total shipments in 1915. The exports of rapeseed from the United Kingdom usually have not exceeded 1 per cent of receipts, though in 1914 they reached 8 per cent.

The year 1915 opened with rapeseed near shipment at Ferozepore at \$10.71 per quarter of 416 pounds. During March considerable Cawnpore seed changed hands at \$12.65. From September prices advanced steadily, \$13.75 being paid for Cawnpore in October and \$16.55 for Toria in December. The Jamba seed crop was a failure, and the closure of the Dardanelles kept Russian Ravison seed from this market.

According to the London Grain Seed and Oil Reporter, shipments of soya beans in 1915 exceeded those of any year since 1911. The receipts into the United Kingdom and Hull were more than double those of 1913 and 1914. Vladivostok was the principal source, furnishing in 1915, 138,665 long tons out of total United Kingdom import of 175,136 tons. In 1915 Hull received 135,919 tons, or 42 per cent of the world's total shipments, which was 77 per cent of the total imports into the United Kingdom. In 1914 Hull received 90 per cent of the United Kingdom's importation and exported 8,808 tons out of a total of 9,392 tons for the United Kingdom. The 1915 figures are not yet available. Prices ranged from \$38.93 in January, \$40.15 in March, \$40.76 in September, to \$66.91 spot in December. As usual, the bulk of Hull imports went to the extractors.

#### The Castor Oil Industry

The 1915 imports of castor beans fell off nearly one-half both for the United Kingdom and for Hull, but this port increased its percentage of the total British receipts from 79 to 88. In 1912, 1913, and 1914 (1915 figures not yet available) about one-fifth of the United Kingdom's imports of castor beans were exported, chiefly to Russia.

The only producers of castor oil in the United Kingdom are two mills at Hull (the Hull Oil Manufacturing Co. and the Premier Oil Co.), where the industry has been established since about 1897. Nearly all the castor seed comes from British India. In the fiscal years ended March 31, 1914 and 1915, the United Kingdom took 55,675

and 35,284 tons, respectively. The United States, France, and Italy were next, the United States taking 20,279 and 16,083 tons, respectively, for these fiscal years. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, the total imports of castor seed into the United States were 23,003 tons, a little over half the imports into Hull, of which 5,752 tons came from the United Kingdom. At the beginning of 1915, castor beans for shipment could be had at \$53.53 per ton, though spot parcels brought \$73. Late in December, \$91.25 was paid for shipments afloat, this increase being attributed to ocean freight and insurance rates.

The exports of castor oil from the United Kingdom in 1913 were 10,818 tons; in 1914, 7,715 tons; and in 1915, 3,071 tons. As Hull is the only producing center these shipments were from this port. Before the war, Germany, the Netherlands, and Belgium were the principal buyers. The effect of the British export prohibition is most noticeable in exports to the United States. In 1914 there was declared at the Hull consulate for export to the United States 163,879 gallons, valued at \$79,953; in 1915 there was one shipment of 6,710 gallons, valued at \$4,002.

Prices of castor oil increased from \$141.13 per ton in January, 1915, to \$292 in December. Mills usually produce three grades of oil, known as "pharmaceutical," "first pressure," and "second pressure."

#### Shipments and Prices of Linseed Oil

Linseed oil exports from Hull in 1915 amounted to 18,943 tons, more than three times the average of the preceding four years; 18,094 tons were shipped before July 6. Of the total, 12,766 tons went to the Netherlands (10,940 tons up to April 28), against only 827 tons in 1914, and less the preceding years. For the five years, 1910-1914, the Netherlands was the principal exporter of linseed oil to the United States.

(A report on the Netherlands linseed trade was published in Commerce Reports for July 10, 1915.)

Under the stimulus of the heavy Dutch demand, prices rose from \$5.05 per 112 pounds on January 1 to \$8.27 the third week in April, 1915, when, on the sudden prohibition of export, the market rapidly declined until \$5.35 was accepted in August. However, shortage of seed and increasing freight charges brought about recovery, and the year closed at \$9.43. Traders complain of heavy losses on forced liquidation on account of the sudden prohibition of export in April.

#### The Cotton Seed Oil Market

The exports of cottonseed oil were rather below normal, nearly all going to the Netherlands, although ordinarily that country exports considerable quantities. The price of refined oil increased from \$6.20 per hundredweight in January to \$7.65 toward the end of April, and then fell to \$6.57 in August, after which it steadily rose until \$11.14 in December. The market in crude oil was fairly good, Egyptian making a record of \$9.73 in mid-December. Bombay crude was last offered the first week in December at \$8.03. There has been a notable increase in the demand for edible oil, as the high price of butter has greatly extended the use of margarin, notwithstanding that meanwhile the United Kingdom's importation of margarin in 1915 was 26,148 tons more than in 1914, and the import of coconut oil and other margarin-making oils increased. The demand, together with high freights and the smallest supply of seed for 10 years, has naturally kept up prices. Shipments and Prices of Soya Oil.

While the exports of soya oil from the United Kingdom increased from 9,321 tons in 1914 to 13,472 tons in 1915, Hull exports fell from 5,277 tons in 1914 to 2,033 tons in 1915, half of which went to Italy. During the same period 37,950 tons were imported, of which 2,306 tons were Manchurian oil. The year opened at \$6.69 per hundredweight and advanced to \$7.30 in May. After declining to \$5.60 in July and August, it advanced strongly, with some fluctuations, to the closing price of \$9.73. Stocks were heavy and the demand moderate until the end of 1915. British exports of soya oil to the United States in 1914 were only 528 tons, valued at \$80,764. The exports declared at the Hull consulate for the same period were valued at only \$12,328.

## U. S. Produces Little More Than Half Flax Needed

**Also a Shortage in 1915 in the World's Supply—  
Many Farmers May Grow Crop This Year on Ac-  
count of the High Prices Being Offered.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18—In 1915 the United States produced little more than half the flaxseed needed by American mills for the year. There was also a shortage in the world supply of flaxseed due to abnormal conditions resulting from the war. Because of the high prices obtained for the 1915 crop, many farmers may grow the crop who have had no previous experience with it.

North and South Dakota, Minnesota and Montana are now the principal flaxseed-producing States. In comparison with wheat, oats and barley, flax ranks first in average acre value for the 10-year period from 1906 to 1915 in North and South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin, second in Nebraska, third in Iowa and Kansas, and fourth in Montana.

### Varieties of Seed Flax

Flax as grown commercially in the United States may be divided into three main groups: (1) Seed flax, (2) short fiber flax, and (3) textile fiber flax. The textile fiber flaxes are not grown for seed, although the seed is a by-product when they are grown for fiber. The short fiber strains usually are not as heavy yielders of seed as the seed flaxes, but they are earlier and generally more resistant to disease. Primost (Minn. No. 25) and North Dakota Resistant No. 114, varieties distributed by the Minnesota and North Dakota experiment stations, respectively, belong to this group.

The seed flaxes, represented by the Russian (N. Dak. No. 155) and selections from it, North Dakota Resistant Nos. 52 and 73, and other introductions from Europe, are the best-yielding flax varieties and the best strains to grow in regions of limited rainfall where flax fiber is of little value.

It is important to obtain a good strain of flax, preferably from local sources, and to maintain this variety free from weeds and disease. When clean seed is sown on fields free from weeds, profitable and disease-free fields of flax should result.

### Rotations for Flax

Although the bulk of the flax crop has been and is grown on breaking, it must be considered more and more as a crop to be grown in rotation with other crops. As a cash crop in rotations it should follow clean summer fallow or a clean cultivated crop. Flax may be used as a nurse crop for clover alfalfa or grasses.

No matter what the previous crop has been or how the land is prepared, it is important that the seed bed be well packed and in good tilth. As flax is a poor weed fighter, it should be sown on land that is free from weed seed.

### Method of Seeding

Flax is usually sown with the ordinary grain drill. The depth of seeding depends largely on the depth at which moisture is present, as it is desirable to sow the seed in moist soil. It should not be sown deeper than 1 inch if there is sufficient moisture for its germination at that depth.

### Time of Seeding

When not grown on breaking, flax has usually been sown as a late catch crop in the Northwest. This practice is so common that many growers have come to believe that flax should not be sown until June 1 or later. Many who have their land prepared earlier delay seeding until about this time. Although good yields often are obtained from late-sown flax, the farmer who follows this practice runs the risk of losing his crop from damage by early frosts. Contrary to common belief, flax is not easily injured by frost when young. If a hard frost occurs when the plants are just coming up some will be injured; if it occurs after they are up, no material damage will result.

# Want Ads

**RATE**—Our charge for these *WANT ADS* in this publication, *all classifications*, is \$1.00 an issue for 20 words or less; additional words, 5c each.

**PAYMENT** in all cases should accompany the order; add 10c if answers are to be forwarded.

**Address, WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS**  
No. 3 Park Place New York

### DRUG SALESMEN WANTED

The trade publication field offers some exceptional opportunities for those who are specially qualified for the work. At present we have some good openings on both our Advertising and our Subscription staffs for **DRUG MEN** who can sell our line of goods; also one or two important Executive positions to be filled.

Applicants should write full particulars as to their education, experience, references, what kind of work they are best qualified for, what territory, etc., etc.

Address, D. O. Haynes & Co., Publishers, No. 3 Park Place, New York, and refer to this advertisement.

**FOR SALE**—100 lbs. Chlorate of Potash, and 100 lbs. Bin-Oxide Manganese. For further particulars address McDOWELL & CASTATOR, Ponca City, Okla.

**FOR SALE**—Anusol Suppositories, Atophan Tablets, Ichthyol, Veronal Tablets, Gum Camphor, Citric Acid. ADDRESS Chemicals, Box 864, care WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS.

**DOG GRASS**—Ninety cents a pound. BOTANICAL DRUGS CO., Peace Dale, R. I.

**NEOSALVARSAN** Genuine 0.9 Prof. Ehrlich's 25 packages. Offers taken for all or part of same. HOSPITAL Box 865, Care WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS.

Flax sown the latter part of April or the first week in May usually gives the best results, though under favorable conditions good yields are obtained from flax seeded as late as the first week of June. The early-sown flax ripens during the period of hottest summer weather, while flax sown in June seldom comes into bloom until this period is nearly over. Seedlings made from May 15 to June 1 come into full bloom when moisture conditions are very unfavorable and the hot winds dry up the plants; hence the period of bloom is usually short and the yield is low.

The seeding should usually be done as soon as the seed bed is prepared and before weed seed has time to germinate. If this is not done, the weed seeds should be allowed to germinate and the field then disked before sowing. As it is not desirable to sow flax in the Dakotas and Montana during the latter half of May, this diskings should be delayed until late in May so that the flax can be sown about June 1 on freshly disked land. Flax sown as late as June 1, however, often has to be cut in damp, cloudy weather and while the straw is still green, making the harvesting more difficult. The flax cures slowly and autumn rains or snow usually occur before it can be thrashed. This often reduces both the yield and quality of the crop.

### Rate of Seeding

Where the annual rainfall is not more than 20 inches, flax need not be sown at a greater rate than 20 pounds to the acre. This should be reduced to 15 pounds under drier conditions. Where the rainfall is more than 20 inches a slightly higher yield may be obtained if 25 pounds are sown to the acre. The sowing of more than 25 pounds to the acre on non-irrigated land does not pay.

**BROADWAY, KY.**—John Robbins has sold his drug store to the Broadhead Pharmacy Company.

**MEMPHIS, TENN.**—The Graves Hair Tonic Company, has increased its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$100,000.

# Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

## Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid C.P. bbls. ....lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Acetone .....lb.	.40	— .43
Acetone, pure, med. ....lb.		
Acetophenetidin .....lb.	25.00	— 27.50
Aconitine, ½ oz. ....ca.		1.65
Agar Agar .....lb.	.49	— .58
Alcohol 188 proof .....gal.	2.72	— 2.74
190 proof, U.S.P. ....gal.	2.66	— 2.68
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof. ....gal.	2.69	— 2.71
Denatured, 180 proof .....gal.	.60	— .61
188 proof .....gal.	.61	— .62
Wood, ref., 95 p.c. ....gal.	.65	— .67
97 p.c. ....gal.	.70	— .72
Purified .....gal.	1.00	— 1.02
Aldehyde, com. ....lb.	.65	— .70
Almonds, bitter .....lb.	.28	— .29
Sweet .....lb.	.26	— .30
Meal .....lb.	.28	— .30
Alolin .....lb.	.82	— .85
Aluminum Acetate .....lb.	.95	— 1.00
Metallic .....lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Sulphate, C.P. ....lb.	.25	— .30
Ambergris, black .....oz.	12.00	— 14.75
Grey .....oz.	21.00	— 28.00
Ammonium Acetate, cryst. ....lb.	.65	— .90
Benzoate .....lb.	5.25	— 5.75
Bichromate, C.P. ....lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Bromide .....lb.	4.50	— 4.51
Carb., Dom. ....lb.	.08½	— .09
Resub., Cubes .....lb.	.26	— .30
Fluoride .....lb.	.45	— .50
Hypophosphite .....lb.	1.85	— 1.85
Iodide, U.S.P. ....lb.	4.15	— 4.20
Molybdate .....lb.	5.50	— 5.50
Muriate, C.P. ....lb.	.19	— .19½
Nitrate, Cryst. ....lb.	.28	— .30
Gran. ....lb.	.28	— .30
Oxalate .....lb.	.85	— .95
Persulphate .....lb.	.90	— 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic) .....lb.	.55	— .60
Salicylate .....lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Sulphate .....lb.	.60	— .12
Amyl Acetate .....gal.	4.70	— 4.90
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. of Antimony) ....lb.	.15	— .20
Needle .....lb.	.45	— .47
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent		
Free sulphur .....lb.	.48	— .49
Crimson .....lb.	.72	— .76
Antipyrine, bulk .....lb.	55.00	— 57.00
Areca Nuts .....lb.	.08	— .09½
Powdered .....lb.	.11	— .14
Argols .....lb.	.17	— .19
Arrowroot, Bermuda .....lb.	.50	— .55
St. Vincent, bbls. ....lb.	.07	— .07½
Arsenic, red .....lb.	.06	— .06½
White .....lb.	.06	— .06½
Atropine, Alk. ....oz.	60.00	— 65.00
Sulphate .....oz.	55.00	— 60.00
Balm of Gilead Buds. ....lb.	.25	— .26
Barium Carb., prec. ....lb.	.15	— .25
Caustic Hydrate, C.P. ....lb.		.20
Chlorate .....lb.		
Nitrate .....lb.	.15	— .16
Peroxide .....lb.		
Bay Rum, Porto Rico .....gal.	1.65	— 1.70
St. Thomas .....gal.	3.00	— 3.05
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds) ....lb.		
Benzine, steel bbls. ....gal.		.23
Wood bbls. ....gal.		.26
Benzol, pure white .....gal.	.85	— 1.00
90 per cent .....gal.	.85	— .95
Benzonaphthol .....lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Berberine Sulphate .....oz.	1.90	— 2.00
Beta Naphthol .....lb.	1.50	— 2.95
Bismuth, Citrate .....lb.	3.50	— 3.52
Salicylate .....lb.		.30
65% .....lb.		.375
Subcarbonate .....lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Subiodide .....lb.		.525
Tannate .....lb.		3.50
Valerate .....lb.		5.50
Subcarbonate .....lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Subgallate .....lb.	3.00	— 3.05
Subnitrate .....lb.	3.10	— 3.15
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulph.)		
Borax, in bbls. ....lb.	.08	— .08½
Bordeaux Mixture-paste .....lb.	.03½	— .06
Powdered, bbls. ....lb.	.07½	— .10½
Bromine, bulk .....lb.		
Burgundy Pitch .....lb.	.03½	— .05
Imported .....lb.	.12½	— .13½
Cadmium Bromide .....lb.		.425
Iodide .....lb.		.525
Metal sticks .....lb.		1.90
Caffeine alkaloid, bulk .....lb.	18.00	— 20.00
Bromide .....oz.	10.70	— 12.00
Citrate .....lb.	9.75	— 9.80
Sulphate .....lb.	.85	— .95
Calcium Glycophosphate .....lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Hypophosphite .....lb.	.76	— .78
Phosphate, Precip. ....lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphocarbonate .....lb.		2.50
Camphor, Am. refined, bbls. bulk. ....lb.	.52	— .52½
Squares of 4 ounces .....lb.	.53	— .53½
16's in 1 lb. carton .....lb.	.54½	— .55
24's in 1 lb. cartons .....lb.	.55	— .55½
32's in 1 lb. cartons .....lb.	.55	— .55½
Cases of 100 blocks. ....lb.	.52½	— .53
Japan, refined .....lb.	.52	— .55
Monobromated .....lb.	4.47	— 4.50
Cantharides, Chinese .....lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Powdered .....lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Russian .....lb.	8.00	— 8.45
Powdered .....lb.	8.45	— 9.00
Caramel .....lb.	.45	— .50
Carbon Dioxide .....lb.	.06	— .14
Bisulphite .....lb.	.07	— .10
Cassia Fistula .....lb.	.09½	— .12
Castoreum .....lb.	10.00	— 11.10
Cerium Oxalate .....lb.	.60	— .65
Chalk, prec. light .....lb.	.04½	— .05½
Heavy .....lb.	.03½	— .05
Chloral Hydrate .....lb.	1.36	— 2.05
Willow, pow'd .....lb.	.04	— .05
Wood, pow'd .....lb.	.03½	— .05
Chlorine liquid .....lb.	.15	— .24
Chloroform .....lb.	.70	— .72
Chrysarobin .....lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Cinchonidine Alk. ....oz.	Nominal	
Salicylate .....oz.	Nominal	
Cinchonine Salicylate .....oz.	Nominal	
Sulphate .....oz.	Nominal	
Cinnabar .....lb.	1.95	— 2.05
Civet .....lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Cobalt, pow'd. (Fly Poison) ....lb.	.42	— .46
Oleate .....oz.	.82	— .95
Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk. ....oz.	4.25	— 4.45
Oleate, pow'd (20%) .....lb.		1.50
Cocoa Butter, bulk .....lb.	.41½	— .42
Boxes .....lb.	.43	— .45
Fingers .....lb.	.43	— .45
Codeine, alkaloid, bulk .....oz.	6.55	— 8.60
Quinces .....oz.	6.35	— 8.40
Eighths .....oz.	6.55	— 8.60
Phosphate .....oz.	6.35	— 8.55
Sulphate .....oz.	6.75	— 6.95
Collodion, U.S.P. ....lb.	.33	— .38
Flexible, U.S.P. ....lb.	.39	— .44
Colocynthis, Trieste, whole .....lb.	21½	— 25
Powdered .....lb.	.59	— .68
Pulp .....lb.	.60	— .69
Spanish Apples .....lb.		
Copper Chloride, pure cryst. ....lb.	.55	— .60
Oleate, pow'd (20%) .....lb.		1.50
Cotton Soluble .....lb.	.79	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined .....lb.	9.90	— 10.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst. ....lb.		.44½
Powdered, 99 p.c. ....lb.		.44
Creosote, Beechwood .....lb.	13.00	— 14.00
Creosote carbonate .....lb.		
Cresol, U.S.P. ....gal.	1.15	— 1.20
Cuttler's Bone, Trieste .....lb.	.32	— .34
Jeweler's large .....lb.	.69	— .73
Small .....lb.	.50	— .55
French .....lb.	.19	— .20
Dextrin, imported, Potato .....lb.	.13	— .13
Domestic Potato .....lb.	.08	— .09½
Dover's Powder .....lb.	2.55	— 2.65
Dragons Blood .....lb.	.25	— .60
Reeds .....lb.	.81	— .899
Emetine, Alk., 15-gr. vial. ....ca.	3.70	— 3.75
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)		
Ergot, Russian .....lb.	.75	— .79
Spanish .....lb.	.80	— .85
Ether, U.S.P., 1900 .....lb.	.15	— .20
U.S.P. 1880 .....lb.	.22	— .27
Washed .....lb.	.18	— .26
Eucalyptol .....lb.	.66	— .75
Formaldehyde .....lb.	.12	— .13
Fowler's Natta, pow'd. ....100 lb.	.80	— 1.05
Gelatin, silver .....lb.	.60	— .63
Gold .....lb.	.75	— .80
Glucose .....100 lbs.	2.47	— 2.53
Glycerin, C.P., bulk .....lb.	.58	— .59
Drums and bbls. added.		
C.P., in cans .....lb.	.60	— .62
Dynamite, drums included. ....lb.	.55	— .56
Saponification, loose .....lb.	.45	— .46
Soap Lye, loose .....lb.	.40	— .41
Glycyrrhizin Ammoniated .....lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Goa Powder .....lb.		2.00
Grains of Paradise .....lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Guaiacol, liquid .....lb.		
Guaiacol Carbonate .....oz.		
Salicylate .....oz.	1.60	— 1.85
Guarana .....lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Gun Cotton .....oz.	.18	— .20
Haarlem Oil .....gross	2.50	— 2.80
Hexamethylenamine .....lb.	.75	— .80
Hops, N. Y., 1915, prime .....lb.	.30	— .31
Pacific Coast, 1915, prime. ....lb.	.18	— .20
Hydrogen Peroxide .....gross	7.25	— 21.00
Hydroquinone .....lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Ichthyol .....lb.		
Iodine, Resublimed .....lb.	4.20	— 4.25
Iodoform, Powdered .....lb.		5.50
Crystals .....lb.		5.50
Iron Hypophosphite .....lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Perchloride .....lb.	.17	— .22
Sub-sulphate .....lb.	.18	— .22
Isinglass, American .....lb.	.75	— .77
Russian .....lb.	7.45	— 7.95
Kamala, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Kaolin .....lb.	.02	— .03
Kola Nuts, West Indian. ....lb.	.25	— .27
Lanolin, hydrous .....lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Anhydrous .....lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Lead Carbonate, med. ....lb.	.45	— .50
Chloride .....lb.	.55	— .60
Iodide .....lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Licorice, mass .....lb.	.17	— .18
Stick, domestic .....lb.	.35	— .36
Foreign .....lb.	.45	— .48
Lithium Benzoate .....lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Carbonate .....lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Salicylate .....lb.	4.00	— 4.50
London Purple .....lb.		
Lupulin, U. S. P. ....lb.	2.45	— 2.50
Regular .....lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Lycopodium .....lb.	2.95	— 3.25
Magnesium Carbonate, cs. ....lb.	.16	— .17
Glycophosphate .....lb.		4.00
Hypophosphite .....lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Peroxide .....lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Salicylate .....lb.	Nominal	
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, Domestic, in bbls. 100 lbs. ....lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Manganese Glycophos. ....lb.		4.50
Hypophosphite .....lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Peroxide .....lb.	.70	— .75
Sulphate .....lb.		.45
Manna, large flake .....lb.		
Small flake .....lb.	.80	— .83
Sorts .....lb.	.37	— .39
Menthol, Japanese .....lb.	3.15	— 3.25
Recryst. ....lb.	4.90	— 4.95
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs. ....lb.	130.00	— 135.00
Bisulphate .....lb.		2.19
Iodide, green .....lb.		4.95
Red .....lb.		5.05
Yellow .....lb.		4.95
Blue mass .....lb.		1.35
Powdered .....lb.		1.37
Blue Ointment, 33-1/3 p.c. ....lb.		1.38
50 p.c. ....lb.		1.43
Calomel, American .....lb.		2.53
Corrosive Sublimite, cryst. ....lb.		2.28
Powdered .....lb.		2.23
Red Precipitate .....lb.		2.83
White Precipitate .....lb.		2.93
Methylene Blue .....lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Metol .....lb.		
Milk Sugar, powdered .....lb.		.17
Mirbane Oil .....lb.	.34	— .36



## Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-Cont.

Morphine, sulphate, bulk.....oz.	5.35	— 5.50	Benzoate, granulated .....lb.	5.00	— 5.40	Formic, Conc. ....lb.	.75	— 1.00
1-oz. vials .....oz.	5.55	— 5.60	Powdered .....lb.	4.80	— 4.90	Gallic, U. S.P., bulk .....lb.	1.25	— 1.27
1/4-oz. vials, 2 1/2-oz. boxes.....oz.	5.75	— 5.80	Bicarb, English .....lb.	.03 1/2	— .04	Glycerophosphoric .....lb.	3.50	— 5.00
1/4-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes.....oz.	5.80	— 5.85	Amer., f.o.b. works .....lb.	.02	— .03	Hydriodic, sp.g. 1.150.....oz.	.25	— .35
Diacetyl hydrochloride .....lb.	6.70	— 7.30	Bromide .....lb.	—	— 3.50	Hydrobromic, Conc. ....lb.	—	— 2.50
Moss, Iceland .....lb.	.10	— .11	Glycerophosphate, 75% .....lb.	1.25	— 1.30	Dilute .....lb.	.90	— 1.00
Irish .....lb.	.11	— .12	Hypophosphite .....lb.	.78	— .80	Hydrocyanic, U.S.P. ....lb.	.35	— .40
Musk, pods, Cab. ....oz.	8.05	— 8.50	Iodide .....lb.	3.50	— 3.55	Hypophosphorous, 50% .....lb.	1.55	— 1.65
Tonquin .....oz.	13.05	— 15.00	Nitrate, technical .....lb.	.18	— .20	U.S.P., 10% .....lb.	.45	— .50
Grain, Cab .....lb.	12.00	— 12.10	U. S. P. ....lb.	.23	— .25	Lactic, U.S.P. ....lb.	.95	— 1.00
Tonquin .....oz.	16.00	— 19.05	Phosphate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.05	— .06	Molybdic, C.P. ....lb.	6.00	— 7.50
Druggists .....lb.	16.00	— 16.50	Recrystallized .....lb.	.09	— .12	Muriatic, C.P. ....lb.	.06	— .07
Synthetic .....lb.	8.50	— 9.10	Dried .....lb.	.20	— .28	Nitric, C.P. ....lb.	.06 1/2	— .07
Naphthalene, flake .....lb.	.15	— .16	Phosphate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.05	— .05 1/2	Nitro Muriatic .....lb.	.18	— .20
Balls .....lb.	.15	— .16	Salicylate .....lb.	4.00	— 4.20	Oleic, purified .....lb.	.30	— .35
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate lb.	.18	— .19	Sulphate, U.S.P. ....100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.35	Oxalic, Cryst., casks .....lb.	.75	— .78
Sulphate .....lb.	.22	— .23	Tungstate .....lb.	—	— 1.50	Palmitic, Tech. ....lb.	.55	— .60
Nux Vomica, whole .....lb.	.07	— .07 1/2	Spermacetate .....lb.	.23 1/2	— .26	Picric, kegs .....lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Powdered .....lb.	.11	— .12	Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P. ....lb.	.48	— .52	Phosphoric, U.S.P. ....lb.	3.60	— 4.55
Opium, cases .....lb.	11.50	— 11.60	Aromatic, U.S.P. ....lb.	.46	— .50	Pyrogallic, resublimed .....lb.	2.05	— 2.25
Jobbing lots .....lb.	11.55	— 11.65	Ether Comp. ....lb.	.47	— .48	Crystal, bottles .....lb.	1.95	— 2.15
Powdered, U.S.P. ....lb.	13.00	— 13.10	Nitrous Ether, U.S.P. ....lb.	.47	— .48	Pyroigneous, purified .....lb.	.15	— .18
Granular .....lb.	13.00	— 13.10	Starch, Corn, Pearl .....lb.	2.25	— 2.31	Crude .....gal.	.25	— .30
Orthoform .....oz.	—	— 1.35	Potato .....lb.	.05 1/2	— .05 1/2	Salicylic .....lb.	4.45	— 4.50
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P. ....lb.	—	— 1.50	Powdered .....lb.	.06 1/2	— .06 1/2	Stearic .....lb.	.13	— .14
Papain .....lb.	3.25	— 3.40	Rice .....lb.	.08	— .09 1/2	Sulphuric, C. P. ....lb.	.06	— .08
Papain .....lb.	3.20	— 3.40	Wheat .....lb.	.05	— .06	Sulphurous, U.S.P. ....lb.	.12	— .14
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	2.50	— 3.00	Storax, liquid .....lb.	1.00	— 1.05	Tannic, U.S.P., bulk .....lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Paris Green, kegs .....lb.	.32	— .33	Strontium Acetate .....lb.	—	— 1.25	Tartaric Crystals .....lb.	—	— .66
Petrolatum, light amber, bbls lb.	.03 1/2	— .04	Bromide .....lb.	3.50	— 3.52	Powdered, U.S.P. ....lb.	.65	— .65
Cream .....lb.	.03 1/2	— .03 1/2	Iodide .....oz.	.35	— .40	Second Hands .....lb.	.80	— .82
Lily white .....lb.	.07 1/2	— .08	Salicylate, U.S.P. ....lb.	2.75	— 3.00	Trichloroacetic .....lb.	4.35	— 4.60
Snow white .....lb.	.11 1/2	— .11 1/2	Nitrate .....lb.	.22	— .22 1/2	Valeric .....lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Phenolphthalein .....lb.	18.00	— 20.00	Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk oz.	—	— 1.08			
Phosphorus .....lb.	.35	— 1.00	Powder .....lb.	—	— 1.05			
Paste .....oz.	.07	— .08	Glycerophosphate .....oz.	.90	— .91			
Pilocarpine .....oz.	4.05	— 5.00	Sulphate .....lb.	.16	— .17			
Piperidine .....oz.	.80	— .85	Sulphonol .....lb.	.50	— 1.10			
Piperin .....oz.	.50	— .55	Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P. lb.	15.00	— 16.00			
Podophyllin, U.S.P. ....oz.	2.70	— 2.80	Sulphonmethane, U.S.P. ....lb.	13.50	— 14.50			
Poppy Heads .....lb.	.75	— .80	Sulphur, Com'l .....100 lbs.	1.30	— 1.75			
Potassium acetate .....lb.	1.45	— 1.50	Flour .....100 lbs.	2.10	— 2.40			
Bicarb .....lb.	1.40	— 1.42	Flowers .....100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.60			
Bisulphate .....lb.	.50	— .60	Technical .....lb.	.48	— .50			
C.P. ....lb.	.75	— .85	Roll .....100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.30			
Bromide .....lb.	5.00	— 5.50	Precipitated (Lac) .....lb.	.30	— .35			
Citrate, bulk .....lb.	1.70	— 1.72	Washed .....lb.	.08	— .10			
Cyanide Mixture .....lb.	.37	— .38	Talcum, powdered .....lb.	.02	— .04			
Glycerophosphate .....lb.	2.05	— 2.10	Purified .....lb.	.12	— .15			
Hypophosphite .....lb.	1.40	— 1.45	Tamarinds .....lb.	.03 1/2	— .04			
Iodide, bulk .....lb.	4.30	— 4.35	Tar, Barbadoes .....gal.	.20	— .25			
Lactophosphate .....oz.	—	— .25	North Carolina, 1 pt. ....doz.	—	— .75			
Permanganate .....lb.	1.90	— 2.00	Tartar Emetic .....lb.	.61	— .62			
Salicylate .....lb.	3.00	— 3.25	Second hands .....lb.	.60	— .62			
Sulphate, pure .....lb.	.50	— .60	Terpin Hydrate .....lb.	.50	— .50			
C.P. ....lb.	.60	— .75	Terpineol .....lb.	1.10	— 1.25			
Tartrate, pow'd .....lb.	.75	— .85	Thymol, crystals .....lb.	10.75	— 12.00			
Pumice Stone, pow'd .....lb.	.02	— .03	Iodide .....lb.	9.00	— 9.25			
Pyrokatan Blue .....oz.	—	— 2.50	Tin, crystals .....lb.	.35	— .35 1/2			
Quassia chips .....lb.	.08	— .09	Bichloride .....lb.	.16	— .16 1/2			
Rasped .....lb.	.07	— .08	Oxide .....lb.	.45	— .57			
Powdered .....lb.	.09	— .10	Toluol, pure .....gal.	4.05	— 4.55			
Quinine, 100 oz. tins .....oz.	—	— 75 1/2	Commercial .....gal.	4.00	— 4.50			
50-oz. tins .....oz.	—	— 76	Turmeric .....lb.	—	—			
25-oz. tins .....oz.	—	— 76	Turpentine, Venice, True .....lb.	1.15	— 1.20			
5-oz. tins .....oz.	—	— 80	Artificial .....lb.	.14	— .17			
1-oz. tins .....oz.	—	— 80	Spirits, See Naval Stores.	—	—			
Second hands .....oz.	.75	— .76	Vanillin .....lb.	.57	— .59			
Amsterdam .....oz.	.50	— 2.25	Witch Hazel Ext., d'ble dist.	—	—			
German .....oz.	.50	— 2.25	bbl. ....gal.	.53	— .56			
Java .....oz.	.50	— 2.25	Gran. ....lb.	.22	— .25			
Resorcin .....lb.	20.00	— 21.00	Med. ....lb.	.30	— .35			
Rochelle Salt .....lb.	—	— 35 1/2	Zinc Carbonate .....lb.	.19 1/2	— .24			
Rose Water, triple dist., dem. lb.	.60	— .61	Chloride .....lb.	.13	— .14 1/2			
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls .....lb.	.02 1/2	— .04	Iodide .....lb.	—	— 5.50			
Saccharin .....lb.	13.00	— 14.00	Metallic, C.P. ....lb.	.45	— .75			
Second hands .....lb.	13.50	— 14.00	Oxide .....lb.	.20	— .25			
Saffrol .....lb.	.31	— .32	Permanganate .....lb.	4.75	— 5.00			
Salicin, bulk .....lb.	5.50	— 6.45	Salicylate .....lb.	—	— 3.25			
Salol, bulk .....lb.	—	—	C.P. ....lb.	.15	— .18			
Second hands .....lb.	9.50	— 10.00	Sulphate .....lb.	.06	— .07			
Sandalwood .....lb.	.10	— .15						
Ground .....lb.	.12	— .18						
Santonin, cryst., bulk .....lb.	38.00	— 42.00						
Powdered .....lb.	39.00	— 42.00						
Scammony, resin .....lb.	1.85	— 1.95						
Powdered .....lb.	2.00	— 2.20						
Seidlitz Mixture .....lb.	—	— 27 1/2						
Silver Chloride .....oz.	.60	— .61						
Nitrate .....oz.	.41 1/2	— .43 1/2						
Sticks (Lunar Caustic) .....oz.	.40	— .41						
Oxide .....oz.	.96	— 1.00						
Soap, Castile, white, pure .....lb.	.15	— .16						
Marseilles, white .....lb.	.11	— 11 1/2						
Green, pure .....lb.	.11	— 11 1/2						
Ordinary .....lb.	.08	— .09						
Mottled, pure .....lb.	.11	— 11 1/2						
Ordinary .....lb.	.08	— .09						
Sodium, Acetate .....lb.	.11	— .12						
Caodylate .....oz.	2.00	— 2.10						
Citrate .....lb.	.70	— .75						

## Acids

Acetic, U.S.P., 28 deg. ....lb.	.07 1/2	— .08
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys .....lb.	.50	— .50 1/2
Benzoic, from gum .....lb.	.55	— .60
Synthetic .....lb.	—	—
Boric, cryst., U.S.P. ....lb.	.15	— .17
Powdered .....lb.	.15	— .17
Butyric, Tech. abs. ....lb.	2.20	— 2.30
60% .....lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Camphoric .....lb.	4.25	— 4.35
Carbolic, cryst., U.S.P., drs—lb.	.90	— .95
bottles .....lb.	1.15	— 1.17
Cans .....lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Cinnamic .....lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Chrysophanic .....lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Citric, crystals .....lb.	.64	— .65
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent. ....gal.	.75	— 1.18
Chromic, 85% .....lb.	1.50	— 1.60

## Essential Oils

Almond, bitter .....lb.	—	—
Artificial .....lb.	6.45	— 7.90
Sweet, true .....lb.	.85	— .90
Peach kernel .....lb.	.45	— .50
Amber, crude .....lb.	—	—
Rectified .....lb.	—	—
Anise .....lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Bay .....lb.	2.75	— 2.85
Bergamot .....lb.	3.60	— 3.70
Bois de Rose .....lb.	3.80	— 4.30
Synthetic .....lb.	2.95	— 3.00
Cade .....lb.	.50	— .55
Cajuput, bottles, Native, cs lb.	.90	— 1.10
Camphor, light color, heavy gravity .....lb.	.13	— .13 1/2
Japanese, white .....lb.	.16	— .18
Capsicum, oleo-resin .....lb.	3.45	— 3.50
Caraway .....lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Cassia, 75@80 p. c. tech. ....lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Lead Free .....lb.	1.25	— 1.35
U. S. P. ....lb.	1.55	— 1.65
Cedar Leaf .....lb.	.52	— .55
Cedar Wood .....lb.	.15	— .18
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy .....lb.	—	—
Citronella, Ceylon .....lb.	.53	— .54
Java .....lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Cloves, cans .....lb.	1.38	— 1.41
Bottles .....lb.	1.41	— 1.45
Copaiba .....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Coriander .....lb.	—	—
Croton .....lb.	.95	— 1.25
Cubeb .....lb.	3.20	— 3.25
Cumin .....lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Erigeron .....lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Eucalyptus, Australian .....lb.	.70	— .80
California .....lb.	.60	— .70
Fennel, sweet .....lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Geranium, Algerian .....lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Bourbon .....lb.	3.20	— 3.60
Turkish .....lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Gingergrass .....lb.	1.65	— 1.80
Ginger .....lb.	6.50	— 6.80
Hemlock .....lb.	.57	— .75
Juniper Berries, rect. ....lb.	6.40	— 6.90
Twice rect. ....lb.	—	—
Wood .....lb.	.80	— 1.15
Spike .....lb.	1.20	— 1.45
Garden .....lb.	.63	— .80
Lemon .....lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Lemongrass .....lb.	.75	— 1.00
Limes, expressed .....lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Distilled .....lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Linaloe .....lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Mace, expressed .....lb.	.80	— .85
Distilled .....lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Malefern .....lb.	—	—
Mustard, natural .....lb.	—	—
Artificial .....lb.	—	—
Neroli, bigarade .....lb.	36.00	— 47.00
Petal .....lb.	45.00	— 49.00
Artificial .....lb.	—	—
Nutmeg .....lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Orange, bitter .....lb.	2.05	— 2.15

## Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-Cont.

Sweet	lb.	2.20	—	2.40
Origanum	lb.	.19	—	.26
Patchouli	lb.	14.75	—	15.00
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.85	—	2.00
Imported	lb.	1.45	—	1.55
Peppermint, tins	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Bottles	lb.	2.60	—	2.65
Petit Grain, S. A.	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
French	lb.	8.00	—	9.00
Pimento	lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Pine Needles	lb.	.85	—	.90
Rhodium	lb.	—	—	2.25
Rose, Natural	oz.	11.00	—	14.00
Artificial	lb.	2.60	—	2.90
Rosemary	lb.	.70	—	.80
Safron	lb.	.36	—	.37
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	8.00	—	9.00
West Indian	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.65	—	.80
Artificial	lb.	.25	—	.27
Savin	lb.	—	—	—
Spearmint	lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Spruce	lb.	.45	—	.55
Tansy	lb.	2.45	—	2.50
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.20	—	1.40
White, French	lb.	1.30	—	1.40
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Heavy	lb.	5.00	—	5.50
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	4.25	—	4.40
Synthetic	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.85	—	3.00
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	2.15	—	2.20
Wormwood	lb.	2.25	—	2.55
Ylang Ylang, Bombay	lb.	15.00	—	24.00
Manila	lb.	28.00	—	35.00
Artificial	lb.	20.00	—	25.00

## Crude Drugs

## BALSAM

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.66	—	.70
South American	lb.	.70	—	.75
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.00	—	5.25
Oregon	gal.	.75	—	.85
Peru	lb.	4.00	—	4.25
Tolu	lb.	.45	—	.48

## BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.30	—	.32
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.18	—	.22
Blackberry, of Root	lb.	.07	—	.09
Bayberry	lb.	.08	—	.09
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.15	—	.16
of Tree	lb.	.11	—	.12
Buckthorn	lb.	1.00	—	1.02
Calisaya	lb.	.20	—	.29
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.08½	—	.12
Cascarilla quills	lb.	.30	—	.31
Siftings	lb.	.14	—	.16
Chestnut	lb.	.06	—	.07
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.30	—	.31
Broken	lb.	.25	—	.26
Yellow, "quills"	lb.	.30	—	.31
Broken	lb.	.25	—	.25½
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	.25	—	.25½
Powdered, bss.	lb.	.18	—	.18½
Maracabo, yellow, pow'd	lb.	.15	—	.17½
Condurango	lb.	.25	—	.29
Coto	lb.	.18	—	.20
Cotton Root	lb.	.08	—	.09
Cramp	lb.	.06	—	.06½
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.06	—	.06½
Elm, grinding	lb.	.07	—	.09
Ordinary, bds.	lb.	.15	—	.15½
Powdered	lb.	.14	—	.15
Hemlock	lb.	.06	—	.08
Lemon Peel	lb.	.06	—	.07
Mezereon	lb.	.35	—	.41
Oak, red	lb.	.08	—	.10
White	lb.	.04½	—	.05½
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.05	—	.06
Sweet	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Trieste	lb.	.10	—	.11
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.10	—	.12
Northern	lb.	.10	—	.11
Pomegranate	lb.	.25	—	.27
of Fruit	lb.	.30	—	.32
Quechacho	lb.	.51	—	.52
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.11	—	.16
Select	lb.	.15	—	.16
Simaruba	lb.	.15½	—	.17
Soap, whole	lb.	.08	—	.09
Cut	lb.	.15½	—	.16
Crushed	lb.	.09½	—	.10
Tonga	lb.	.40	—	.41
Wahoo of Root	lb.	.29	—	.32
of Tree	lb.	.11½	—	.15
Willow, Black	lb.	.08	—	.10
White	lb.	.12	—	.15
White Pine	lb.	.04	—	.04½
White Poplar	lb.	.04	—	.04½

Wild Cherry	lb.	.05	—	.07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.03½	—	.04½

## BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.22½	—	.26
St. Ignatius	lb.	.18	—	.21
St. John's Bread	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Para	lb.	.64	—	.68
Surinam	lb.	.75	—	.80
Vanilla Bourbon	lb.	2.75	—	3.50
Mexican, whole	lb.	3.75	—	5.00
Cuts	lb.	3.40	—	3.60
South American	lb.	3.35	—	3.60
Tahiti, white label	lb.	—	—	—
Green label	lb.	1.40	—	1.70

## BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.43	—	.46
XX	lb.	.48	—	.51
Powdered	lb.	.46	—	.50
Fish	lb.	.04	—	.05
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.12½	—	.13
Juniper	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Laurel	lb.	.04½	—	.05½
Poke	lb.	.10	—	.12
Prickly, Ash	lb.	.12	—	.14
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.06½	—	.07½
Sloe	lb.	.65	—	.70
Sumac	lb.	—	—	.04

## FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.80	—	.85
Powdered	lb.	.70	—	.75
Borage	lb.	1.02	—	1.05
Calendula	lb.	.75	—	.80
Chamomile, German	lb.	—	—	—
Belgian	lb.	—	—	—
Hungarian	lb.	.70	—	.75
Roman	lb.	.38	—	.40
Spanish	lb.	.64	—	.69
Clover Tops	lb.	.15	—	.16
Dogwood	lb.	.12	—	.13
Elder	lb.	.15½	—	.16
Insect, open	lb.	—	—	—
Closed	lb.	—	—	—
Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.27	—	.28
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.41	—	.45
Kouso	lb.	—	—	—
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.21	—	.23
Select	lb.	.26	—	.28
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.38	—	.39
Malva	lb.	1.50	—	1.55
Mullein	lb.	—	—	—
Orange	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Ox-Eye Daisy	lb.	.36	—	.41
Patchouli	lb.	.46	—	.51
Poppy, red	lb.	1.36	—	1.42
Saffron, American	lb.	11.00	—	11.25
Valencia	lb.	—	—	—
Tilia (see Linden)	lb.	—	—	—

## LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite, German	lb.	.11	—	.15
Powdered	lb.	.12	—	.15
Balmory	lb.	.07	—	.09
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	—	1.02
Belladonna	lb.	2.00	—	2.10
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.07	—	.09
Broom Tops	lb.	.10	—	.15
Cannabis Indica	lb.	2.50	—	2.65
Catnip	lb.	.08	—	.12
Buchu, short	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Long	lb.	1.35	—	1.45
Chestnut	lb.	.60	—	.65
Chiretta	lb.	.21	—	.25
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	—	—
Truxillo	lb.	.35½	—	.40
Coltsfoot	lb.	.59	—	.60
Conium	lb.	.21	—	.22
Corn Silk	lb.	.12½	—	.14½
Damiana	lb.	.09	—	.10
Deer Tongue	lb.	.08	—	.09
Digitalis	lb.	.89	—	.94
Dandelion	lb.	.20	—	.22
Eucalyptus	lb.	.06	—	.06½
Euphorbia pilulifera	lb.	.41	—	.42
Grindelia, Robusta	lb.	.07	—	.08
Henbane, German	lb.	1.25	—	1.50
Russian	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Lovage	lb.	.30	—	.35
Henna	lb.	.14	—	.15
Horehound	lb.	.34	—	.35
Jaborandi	lb.	.19	—	.20
Laurel	lb.	.08½	—	.06
Life Everlasting	lb.	.05	—	.07
Liverwort	lb.	.24	—	.26
Lobelia	lb.	.08	—	.09
Matico	lb.	.36	—	.37
Marjoram, German	lb.	.35	—	.40
French	lb.	.13½	—	.14
Pennyroyal	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Peppermint, American	lb.	.13	—	.15

German	lb.	.36	—	.41
Pichi	lb.	.11	—	.12
Prince's Pine	lb.	.08½	—	.09
Plantain	lb.	.11	—	.12½
Pulsatilla	lb.	4.05	—	5.05
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.07	—	.09
Rose, red	lb.	1.60	—	1.65
Rosemary	lb.	.06½	—	.07½
Rue	lb.	.45	—	.47
Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	.55	—	.55½
Kubbed	lb.	.50	—	.51
Grinding	lb.	.44	—	.44½
Greek	lb.	.10½	—	.11
Spanish	lb.	.10	—	.10½
Savory	lb.	.70	—	.71
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.70	—	.75
Half leaf	lb.	.55	—	.59
Siftings	lb.	.39	—	.41
Powdered	lb.	.30	—	.35
Tinnevelly	lb.	.36	—	.41
Pods	lb.	.18	—	.19
Squaw Vine	lb.	.08½	—	.10
Skullcap	lb.	.16	—	.17
Spearmint, American	lb.	.18	—	.19
Stramonium	lb.	.25	—	.28
Tansy	lb.	.11½	—	.09½
Thyme	lb.	.11½	—	.12
Uva Ursi	lb.	.07½	—	.08½
Water Pepper	lb.	.08	—	.10
Witch Hazel	lb.	.08	—	.10
Wintergreen	lb.	.15	—	.15½
Yerba Santa	lb.	.08	—	.09

## ROOTS

Aconit, English	lb.	.70	—	.80
Powdered	lb.	.80	—	.90
German	lb.	.20	—	.22
Powdered	lb.	.25	—	.29
Alkanet	lb.	.75	—	.78
Althaea, cut	lb.	.66	—	.69
Whole	lb.	.52	—	.54
Angelica, American	lb.	.14½	—	.15
German	lb.	.16	—	.20
Arnica	lb.	.65	—	.80
Arrowroot, Am.	lb.	.06	—	.07
Bermuda	lb.	.48	—	.51
St. Vincent	lb.	.06	—	.06½
Bearsfoot	lb.	—	—	—
Belladonna, German	lb.	2.15	—	2.25
Powdered	lb.	2.10	—	2.12
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.10½	—	.12
Beth	lb.	.21	—	.24
Bitter	lb.	.23	—	.25
Blueflag	lb.	.11½	—	.15
Bryonia	lb.	1.10	—	1.15
Burdock	lb.	.40	—	.42
American	lb.	.35	—	.40
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Unbleached	lb.	.22	—	.24
Cohosh, black	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Blue	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Colchicum	lb.	1.32	—	1.35
Colombo	lb.	.26	—	.29
Comfrey, crushed	lb.	.14	—	.18
Culver's	lb.	.09½	—	.11
Dandelion, German	lb.	.30	—	.32
American	lb.	.26	—	.27
Doggrass	lb.	1.45	—	1.50
Echinacea	lb.	.21	—	.21½
Elecampane	lb.	.16	—	.17
Galangal	lb.	.10	—	.11
Gelsemium	lb.	.05	—	.06
Gentian	lb.	.29	—	.30
Powdered	lb.	.30	—	.32
Geranium	lb.	.05	—	.06
Ginger, African	lb.	.10½	—	.10½
Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.18	—	.19
Bleached	lb.	.19½	—	.20½
Ginseng, wild, Southern	lb.	7.00	—	7.25
Northern	lb.	7.25	—	7.50
Eastern	lb.	7.50	—	7.75
Cultivated	lb.	8.00	—	8.50
Golden Seal	lb.	4.30	—	4.50
Golden Seal	lb.	4.75	—	5.00
Cranebill	lb.	.04	—	.06
Powdered	lb.	.10	—	.12
Goldthread (Coptis)	lb.	.35	—	.50
Hellebore, white	lb.	.30	—	.35
Powdered	lb.	.42	—	.44
Black	lb.	.11	—	.12½
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Powdered	lb.	3.20	—	3.25
Rio	lb.	3.70	—	3.95
Jalap, whole	lb.	.10½	—	.12
Powdered	lb.	.15	—	.16
Kava Kava	lb.	.18½	—	.20
Ladies' Slipper	lb.	.25	—	.30

## Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-Cont.

Licorice, Russian, cut ..lb.	.56	—	.60	Sabadilla (whole) ..lb.	.26	—	.27	Sulphate, foreign ..100 lbs.	—	3.75
Selected ..lb.	.28	—	.30	Stavesacre ..lb.	.44	—	.45	Domestic ..100 lbs.	5.00	—
Powdered ..lb.	.27	—	.29	Stramonium ..lb.	.09½	—	.12	Barium, chloride ..100 lbs.	—	6.50
Lovage, Am. ....lb.	.35	—	.40	Strophanthus, Hispidus ..lb.	—	—	—	Barytes, floated, cream ..ton	19.00	—
Manaca ..lb.	.25	—	.30	Kombe ..lb.	—	—	—	Bleaching Powder, over 35 p.c. lb.	.08	—
Mandrake ..lb.	.08	—	.09	Sunflower, large ..lb.	.05¼	—	.06	Calcium Acetate, crude ..100 lbs.	1.50	—
Musk, Russian ..lb.	2.00	—	2.15	Small ..lb.	.05	—	.05¼	Carbonate ..100 lbs.	1.50	—
Orris, Florentine, bold ..lb.	1.50	—	1.6	Turneric, Aleppy ..lb.	—	—	—	Chloride, solid ..ton	.04	—
Verona ..lb.	1.25	—	1.4	Madras ..lb.	—	—	—	Granulated ..ton	—	11.78
Fingers ..lb.	2.00	—	2.25	Worm, American ..lb.	.09¼	—	1.05	Sulphate ..100 lbs.	17.00	—
Pareira Brava ..lb.	1.60	—	1.7	Levant ..lb.	1.00	—	1.05	Carbon tetrachloride ..lb.	1.16	—
Pellitory ..lb.	.30½	—	.31	<b>GUMS</b>						
Pink, true ..lb.	.35	—	.40	Aloe, Barbadoes ..lb.	1.00	—	1.05	Copperas, f.o.b. works ..100 lbs.	1.25	—
Pleurisy ..lb.	.12	—	.13	Cape ..lb.	.09	—	.10	Copper Carbonate ..lb.	.40	—
Poke ..lb.	.06	—	.06½	Curacao, cases ..lb.	.12	—	.12½	Subacetate (Verdigris) ..lb.	.40	—
Rhatany ..lb.	.80	—	.81	Socotrine ..lb.	.26	—	.30	Powdered ..lb.	.40	—
Rhubarb, Chinese ..lb.	.80	—	.82	Arabic, firsts ..lb.	.30	—	.36	Sulphate ..100 lbs.	18.00	—
High, dried ..lb.	.22	—	.23	Seconds ..lb.	.28	—	.30	Fusel Oil, crude ..gal.	3.45	—
Chips ..lb.	.22	—	.23	Sorts, white ..lb.	.30	—	.31	Refined ..gal.	5.25	—
Powdered ..lb.	.24	—	.26	Powdered ..lb.	.30	—	.32	Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls. lb.	.03	—
Sarsaparilla, Honduras ..lb.	.41	—	.44	Granulated ..lb.	.28	—	.30	48 p.c., in carboys ..lb.	.06	—
Mexican ..lb.	1.15	—	1.2½	Ammoniac, tears ..lb.	.30	—	.31	52 p.c., in carboys ..lb.	.06½	—
Senega, Northern ..lb.	.44	—	.49	Powdered ..lb.	.50	—	.55	Lead, Acetate, brown sugar ..lb.	.11¼	—
Southern ..lb.	.60	—	.65	Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P. ..lb.	1.02	—	1.12	White cryst. ..lb.	.13½	—
Serpentaria ..lb.	.36	—	.37	Powdered, U.S.P. ..lb.	1.08	—	1.20	Broken Cakes ..lb.	.12½	—
Skunk Cabbage ..lb.	.10	—	.12	Benzoin, Siam ..lb.	1.55	—	1.75	Granulated ..lb.	.13½	—
Snake, Canada, natural ..lb.	.27	—	.29	Sumatra ..lb.	.33	—	.36	Powdered ..lb.	.13½	—
Stripped ..lb.	.24	—	.30	Catechu ..lb.	—	—	—	Arsenate ..lb.	.08½	—
Spikenard ..lb.	1.05	—	1.11	Chicle, Mexican ..lb.	.65	—	.75	Nitrate ..lb.	.16½	—
Squaw Vine ..lb.	.09	—	.11	Euphorbium ..lb.	.20	—	.21	Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pdlb.	—	.07¼
Squill ..lb.	.20	—	.25	Powdered ..lb.	.25	—	.30	Red, American ..lb.	—	.07¼
Stillingia ..lb.	.05½	—	.07	Galbanum ..lb.	.62	—	.79	Foreign ..lb.	.09	—
Stone ..lb.	.06	—	.07	Gamboge ..lb.	1.30	—	1.35	White, Basic Carb., Amer., dry ..lb.	—	.07
Turkey Corn ..lb.	—	—	—	Guaiac ..lb.	.25	—	.26	in Oil, 100 lbs. or over ..lb.	—	.08
Unicorn false (helonias) ..lb.	.38	—	.39	Hemlock ..lb.	.90	—	1.00	English ..lb.	.11½	—
True (Aletis) ..lb.	.20	—	.21	Kino ..lb.	.42	—	.50	White, Basic Sulphate ..lb.	—	.06¼
Valerian, Belgian ..lb.	—	—	—	Locust ..lb.	.25	—	.30	Muriatic acid, 18 deg. carboys ..lb.	.02½	—
English ..lb.	.76	—	.82	Mastic ..lb.	.46	—	.47	20 deg. carboys ..lb.	.03	—
German ..lb.	—	—	—	Myrrh, select ..lb.	.27	—	.28	22 deg. carboys ..lb.	.03½	—
Veratrum Viride ..lb.	.09	—	.11	Sorts ..lb.	.21	—	.23	Nitric acid, 36 deg., carboys ..lb.	.06¼	—
Vervain ..lb.	.16	—	.17	Siftings ..lb.	.21	—	.22	38 deg., carboys ..lb.	.06¼	—
Yellow Dock ..lb.	.10	—	.12	Oilbanum, siftings ..lb.	.20	—	.22	40 deg., carboys ..lb.	.06¼	—
Domestic ..lb.	—	—	—	Sorts ..lb.	.15	—	.16	42 deg., carboys ..lb.	.08	—
Yellow Parilla ..lb.	—	—	.08	Tears ..lb.	.18	—	.20	40 deg., carboys ..lb.	.06¼	—
<b>SEEDS</b>				Sandarac ..lb.	.25	—	.26	42 deg., carboys ..lb.	.08	—
Angelica ..lb.	.14	—	.15	Senegal, picked ..lb.	.20	—	.22	Plaster of Paris ..bbl.	1.35	—
Anise, Levant ..lb.	.12	—	.12½	Sorts ..lb.	.19	—	.20	True Dental ..bbl.	—	2.25
Spanish ..lb.	.14	—	.14½	Spruce ..lb.	.66	—	.77	Potash, Bichromate ..lb.	.69	—
Sar ..lb.	.25	—	.25½	Thus ..lb.	8.05	—	8.10	Carbonate, calc ..lb.	.75	—
Annatto ..lb.	.18	—	.20	Tragacanth, Aleppo, first ..lb.	2.85	—	3.00	Caustic, 88-92 ..lb.	.90	—
Spanish ..lb.	.20	—	.21	Seconds ..lb.	2.30	—	2.40	Chlorate, cryst. ..lb.	.70	—
Canary, Spanish ..lb.	.05¼	—	.05¾	Thirds ..lb.	—	—	—	Powdered ..lb.	.70	—
Dutch ..lb.	.06	—	.06½	Turkey, firsts ..lb.	Nominal	—	Nominal	Muriate, basis 80 p.c., per ton	425.00	—
Smyrna ..lb.	—	—	—	Seconds ..lb.	Nominal	—	Nominal	Prussiate, red ..lb.	5.50	—
South American ..lb.	.05	—	.05¼	Thirds ..lb.	Nominal	—	Nominal	Yellow ..lb.	1.70	—
Caraway ..lb.	.16½	—	.17	<b>WAXES</b>				Saltpetre, crude ..lb.	—	—
Cardamoms, bleached ..lb.	.85	—	1.30	Bayberry ..lb.	.24	—	.26	Refined ..lb.	.35	—
Ceylon, green ..lb.	—	—	.50	Bees, white ..lb.	.46	—	.52	Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags, basis of 48 p.c. car lots ..100 lbs.	—	—
Decorticated ..lb.	.70	—	.75	Yellow, crude ..lb.	.32	—	.33	in bbls. ....100 lbs.	—	—
Celery ..lb.	.32	—	.33	Refined ..lb.	.36	—	.40	Bichromate ..lb.	.58	—
Colchicum ..lb.	2.00	—	2.02	Candelilla ..lb.	.26	—	.30	Bisulphate ..lb.	—	—
Conium ..lb.	.09½	—	.14½	Carnauba, Flor ..lb.	.48	—	.51	Carbonate, Sal.Soda,Am.100 lbs.	1.10	—
Coriander, natural ..lb.	.05¼	—	.06	No. 1 ..lb.	.46	—	.48	Caustic, domestic, 76 p.c. f.o.b. works, drums ..100 lbs.	—	6.25
Bleached, domestic ..lb.	.06¼	—	.07	No. 2 ..lb.	.39	—	.36	Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. 100 lbs.	—	6.25
Cumin, Malta ..lb.	—	—	—	No. 3 ..lb.	.27	—	.29	Nitrate ..lb.	.17	—
Levant ..lb.	—	—	—	Ceresin, yellow ..lb.	.12	—	.15	Chlorate ..lb.	.25	—
Mogador ..lb.	—	—	—	White ..lb.	.16	—	.18	Cyanide, bulk ..lb.	—	40
Morocco ..lb.	.29	—	.30	Japan ..lb.	.17	—	.18	Hyposulphate, bbls ..100 lbs.	2.70	—
Dill ..lb.	.08½	—	.08¼	Montan, crude ..lb.	—	—	—	Kegs ..100 lbs.	2.65	—
Fennel, German, large ..lb.	1.00	—	1.05	Bleached ..lb.	—	—	—	Prussiate ..lb.	1.26	—
Italian ..lb.	.15	—	.15½	Ozokerite, crude, brown ..lb.	.42	—	.57	Silicate ..lb.	.03¼	—
Roumanian, small ..lb.	.17½	—	.18	Green ..lb.	.82	—	.88	Sulphate, Glauber's salt 100 lbs.	.75	—
French ..lb.	.14	—	.15	Refined, white ..lb.	—	—	—	Sulphide, 30 p.c. crystals ..lb.	.02	—
Flax, whole ..bbl.	8.40	—	8.50	Refined, yellow ..lb.	—	—	—	60 p.c. ....lb.	.04½	—
Ground ..lb.	.04½	—	.05¼	Paraffin refined, domestic ..lb.	.06	—	.09½	Sulphide, 30 p.c. crystals ..lb.	—	—
Foenugreek ..lb.	.037½	—	.04	Foreign ..lb.	—	—	—	60 deg. ....per 100 lbs.	4.50	—
Domestic ..lb.	.037½	—	.04	<b>Heavy Chemicals</b>				Sulphuric Acid ..lb.	.02	—
Hemp, Manchurian ..lb.	.04½	—	.04¼	Alkali, 48%, bga., works 100 lbs.	—	—	—	66 deg., carboys ..per 100 lbs.	2.50	—
Russian ..lb.	.04½	—	.04¼	Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b. works, 48 p.c. b....100 lbs.	—	—	—	Oleum ..100 lbs.	5.75	—
Henbane ..lb.	.30	—	.35	Alum, ammonia, ground 100 lbs.	4.50	—	4.55	Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.	2.50	—
Job's Tears, white ..lb.	.24	—	.24	Lump ..100 lbs.	4.25	—	4.45	<b>Dyestuffs</b>		
Larkspur ..lb.	.24	—	.25	Powdered ..100 lbs.	5.70	—	10.00	Albumen, Egg ..lb.	.80	—
Lobelia ..lb.	.21	—	.24	Potash, ground ..100 lbs.	5.10	—	5.35	Blood ..lb.	.30	—
Millet, natural ..lb.	.03¼	—	.03½	Lump ..100 lbs.	5.00	—	5.25	Alumina, Chloride ..lb.	—	4.00
Hulled ..lb.	.06¼	—	.06¾	Powdered ..100 lbs.	7.50	—	7.50	Alizarine ..lb.	—	—
Mustard, Bari, Brown ..lb.	.15½	—	.16	Soda, Ground ..100 lbs.	6.37	—	6.37	Aniline Oil, in drums ..lb.	.85	—
California, brown ..lb.	.16	—	.16½	Alumina, Sulph., low ..100 lbs.	3.00	—	4.00			
Sicily, brown ..lb.	.15	—	.16	High grade ..100 lbs.	4.00	—	4.50			
Dutch ..lb.	.18¼	—	.19	Ammonia, Anhydrous ..lb.	.25	—	.26			
English, yellow ..lb.	.18¼	—	.19	Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car. lb.	.04½	—	.05			
German, yellow ..lb.	Nominal	—	Nominal	20 deg., carboys ..lb.	.03¼	—	.03½			
Bombay ..lb.	.11½	—	.12	18 deg., carboys ..lb.	.02¼	—	.03			
Parsley ..lb.	.20½	—	.22	16 deg., carboys ..lb.	.02¼	—	.02½			
Poppy, Dutch ..lb.	.31	—	.32	Sal Ammoniac, gray ..lb.	.08	—	.09			
Turkish ..lb.	—	—	—	Granulated, white ..lb.	.09	—	.10			
Pumpkin ..lb.	.08	—	.09	Lump ..100 lbs.	.18	—	.20			
Quince, select ..lb.	.80	—	.81							
Rape ..lb.	.05¼	—	.05½							
Japanese ..lb.	.06	—	.07							



## Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-Cont.

Salts	lb.	—	—
Annatto, fine	lb.	.44	.60
Seed	lb.	.16 1/2	.17 1/2
Antimony Salt, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	—
65 p.c.	lb.	.45	.55
47 p.c.	lb.	.40	.50
Camwood	lb.	.17	.20
Carminc, No. 40	lb.	4.50	6.00
Cochineal	lb.	.80	.90
Powdered	lb.	—	—
Cudbear, French	lb.	.30	.40
Concentrated	lb.	.42	.60
English	lb.	.20	.25
Cutch, bales	lb.	.13	.20
Boxes	lb.	.15	.25
Divi-Divi	ton	57.00	60.00
Flavine	lb.	.59	.80
Eosine	lb.	9.00	10.50
Fustic stick	ton	25.00	30.00
Young, root	ton	45.00	46.00
Gambier Spot	lb.	.14 1/2	.16
Hyperic Wood, Chipped	lb.	.10	.13
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.20	4.00
Guatemala	lb.	2.75	3.05
Kurpals	lb.	2.60	3.00
Madras	lb.	1.45	1.50
Synthetic (O)	lb.	—	—
Powdered	lb.	1.36	1.38
Iron Nitrate, commercial	lb.	.02 1/2	.03
True	lb.	.04 1/2	.06
Logwood, stick	ton	—	—
Roots	ton	—	—
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.24	.26
Myrobalans	ton	57.00	61.00
Nigrosin	lb.	2.25	2.50
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.60	.70
Chinese	lb.	.22	.28
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quercitron	ton	35.00	44.00
Soluble, Blue	lb.	2.00	2.50
Sumac	ton	80.00	84.00
Turner, Madras	lb.	.12	.13
Aleppy	lb.	.11 1/2	.12
Pubna	lb.	—	—
China	lb.	.11	.12
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.14 1/2	.20
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.33	.37

## CHIPPED DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	Nominal	—
Camwood	lb.	Nominal	—
Fustic	lb.	.05	.07
Hyperic	lb.	.06	.08
Logwood	lb.	.09	.15
Red Saunders	lb.	.15	.16

## EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.40	.41
Concentrated	lb.	.45	.46
Barberry, French	lb.	.35	.38
Cutch, Catechu, dye	lb.	.18	.25
Borneo	lb.	.16	.20
Mangrove	lb.	.15	.15
Fustic	lb.	.32	.35
Gall	lb.	.20	.21
Hematin Extract—	lb.	—	—
Contracts	lb.	.65	.75
Spot lots	lb.	.80	.90
Hemlock	lb.	.05 1/2	.06
Indigo	lb.	.28	.32
Logwood, 51 deg.—	lb.	—	—
Contracts	lb.	.60	.70
Spot lots	lb.	.75	.85
Mangrove	lb.	—	.15
Oak	lb.	—	—
Osage Orange—	lb.	—	—
Powdered	lb.	—	.50
Paste	lb.	.25	.35
Palmetto	lb.	—	—
Persian Berry	lb.	.20	.24
Quebracho, solid	lb.	.14 1/2	.15
51 deg.	lb.	.10 1/2	.11
42 deg.	lb.	.08 1/2	.09 1/2
Quercitron (bark)	lb.	—	—
Orange	lb.	.25	.30
Yellow	lb.	—	.25
Sumac	lb.	.16	.17 1/2

## Oils

## ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.62	.63
Domestic, prime	gal.	.60	.61
Cod Liver, Newf'land	bbl.	120.00	125.00
Norwegian	bbl.	140.00	150.00
Degras, American	lb.	.07	.07 1/2
English	lb.	.07 1/2	.08 1/2

German	lb.	—	—
Neutral	lb.	—	—
Herring	gal.	—	—
Horse	lb.	.10	.10 1/2
Lard, prime, winter	gal.	.96	.98
Off Prime	gal.	.91	.94
Extra, No. 1	gal.	.84	.87
No. 1	gal.	.81	.82
No. 2	gal.	.79	.80
Menhaden, Northr. crude	gal.	—	—
South, crude	lb.	—	—
Brown, strained	gal.	.55	.56
Light, strained	gal.	.57	.58
Yellow bl'chd, winter	gal.	.59	.60
White, bleached, winter	gal.	.61	.62
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	1.00	1.05
30 deg., cold test	gal.	.94	.95
40 deg., cold test	gal.	.87	.89
Prime	gal.	.84	.85
Dark	gal.	.80	.81
Oleo Oil	gal.	.10 1/2	.12 1/2
Porpoise, body	lb.	—	—
Jaw	gal.	—	—
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.08 1/2	.09 1/2
Saponified	lb.	.09 1/2	.10
Seal, white	gal.	—	—
Sod Oil	lb.	.07 1/2	.08
Sperm, bleached, winter	gal.	—	—
38 deg., cold test	gal.	.77	.78
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.75	.76
Natural winter, 38 deg.	gal.	—	—
cold test	gal.	.73	.74
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.13	.13 1/2
Double pressed	lb.	.14	.15
Triple pressed	lb.	.15	.16
Tallow, acidless	gal.	.85	.86
Prime	gal.	.83	.84
Whale, natural winter	gal.	.57	.58
Bleached	gal.	.59	.60
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	.61	.62

## VEGETABLE

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.20	.29 1/2
Cases	lb.	.20	.30
No. 3	lb.	.20	.27
Chaulmoogra	lb.	1.45	1.55
Cocanut Oil, Cochin	lb.	.17 1/2	.18 1/2
Ceylon	lb.	.16 1/2	.17
Copra	lb.	.16 1/2	.17 1/2
Corn, refined	100-lbs.	10.96	11.00
Cottonseed, prime, yel.	lb.	.10 1/2	.10 1/2
Summer, white	lb.	.10 1/2	.11 1/2
Winter	lb.	.10 1/2	.11 1/2
Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	.71	.72
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	—	.76
5 bbl. lots	gal.	—	.78
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal.	—	.79
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal.	—	.80
Mustard	gal.	—	—
Olive, denatured	gal.	.95	.96
Foots	lb.	.13 1/2	.13 1/2
U.S.P.	lb.	2.05	2.40
Malaga, yellow	lb.	1.10	1.15
Palm, Lagos	lb.	—	—
Commercial	lb.	.14	.15
Prime, red	lb.	.15	.16
Palm, kernel	lb.	.16	.16 1/2
Peanut Oil, white	gal.	.78	.81
Pine Oil, white	lb.	.95	1.00
Yellow	lb.	.80	.85
Poppy	lb.	—	—
Rapeseed, ref'd, French, in	gal.	—	—
bbls.	gal.	—	—
Blown	gal.	—	—
Refined	gal.	—	—
Resin Oil, first rect	lb.	.29	.30
Second	gal.	.39	.40
Third	lb.	.50	.51
Sesame	lb.	1.10	1.12
Soya Bean, English	lb.	.09 1/2	.09 1/2
Manchurian	lb.	.09 1/2	.09 1/2
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	gal.	.40	.45
Commercial	lb.	.30	.35

## MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity	gal.	.12 1/2	.13
25-30 cold test	gal.	.13	.14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.12	.13
Summer	gal.	.12	.13
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.20	.25
Dark, filtered	gal.	.19	.20
Extra cold test	gal.	.26	.29
Dark steam refined	gal.	.14	.16
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav.	gal.	.25	.27
Neutral, filtered lemon,	gal.	—	—
Gravity	gal.	.20	.21
Gravity	gal.	.33	.34
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.26	.27
903-907 sp. gr.	gal.	.16	.17
Red Paraffin	gal.	.14	.15
Spindle, No. 1, filtered	gal.	.18	.19
No. 2	gal.	.16	.17

No. 3	gal.	.15	.16
No. 4	gal.	.13	.14

## Miscellaneous

## NAVAL STORES

Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.49 1/2	.50
Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbls.	3.75	4.00
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls.	5.50	5.75
Rosin, com. to g'd.	280-lb. bbls.	4.85	4.90

## SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.30	.31
Diamond "T"	lb.	.29	.30
V. S. O.	lb.	.30	.31
Fine orange	lb.	.26	.27
Second orange	lb.	.25	.26
T. N.	lb.	.23	.24
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.22	.23
Button Lac	lb.	.30	.31
Regular, bleached	lb.	.25	.26
Bone, Dry	lb.	.31	.32

## SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.24	.25
Canton, rolls	lb.	.15 1/2	.16
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.60	.61
Capsicum, Japan	lb.	.17	.18
Bombay	lb.	.16	.17
Cassia Buds	lb.	.19	.19 1/2
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.28	.29
Mombassa	lb.	.38	.39
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.21	.23
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.25	.26
Penang	lb.	.35	.36
Zanzibar	lb.	.16 1/2	.17
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.18	.19
Ginger, grinding	lb.	.15 1/2	.16
African	lb.	.10 1/2	.10 1/2
Cochin	lb.	.11 1/2	.12
Japan	lb.	.09 1/2	.09 1/2
Mace, Banda	lb.	—	.68
Batavia, No. 1	lb.	—	.61
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.27	.28
Paprika, Spanish	lb.	.16 1/2	.19
Hungarian	lb.	—	.30
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.18 1/2	.18 1/2
White	lb.	.22 1/2	.23
Pimento	lb.	.05 1/2	.06 1/2

## OIL, CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Mills,	—	—	—
Texas	short ton	—	—
Mills, New Orleans	—	—	—
Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	30.50	—	—
Montgomery	—	—	—
New Orleans	lb.	28.00	—
Corn Cake	short ton	—	—
Meal	—	—	—
Linseed Cake	short ton	30.00	—
Meal	—	35.00	—

## SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine, Empire City,	280-lb. bbls	—	2.13
Fine	200-lb. sacks	—	1.34
Turk's Island—	—	—	—
Coarse	140-lb. bags	—	—
Mineral	140-lb. bags	—	.84
Coarse, ground	200-lb. bags	—	1.10
Rock, lump	200-lb. bags	—	1.45
Salt Cake, bulk	lb.	.60	.70

## MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—	—	—	—
Prime	gal.	.38	.40
Open kettle	gal.	.40	.45
Blackstrap	gal.	.18	.20
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.22	.24
Medium	lb.	.24	.25
Fancy	lb.	.28	.30
Honey—	—	—	—
Clear Comb, fancy	lb.	.13	.14
Clever, lower grades	lb.	.10	.12
Extracted	lb.	.06	.08
Buckwheat ext.	lb.	.06	.07
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	lb.	2.31	2.32

## COCOA

Caracas	lb.	.16	.17
Bahia	lb.	.15 1/2	.16 1/2
Cuban	lb.	.16	.16 1/2
Trinidad	lb.	.15 1/2	.16 1/2
Haiti	lb.	.14	.15
Maracaibo	lb.	.20	.21

## REFINED SUGAR

## (Prices in Barrels)

Amer. Nat'l. Sugar	—	—	—
Cuban	lb.	.15	.16
Powdered	7.24	7.25	7.35
XXXX	7.30	7.30	7.40
Confectioners' A	7.05	7.05	7.15
Standard gran.	7.20	7.20	7.30
Fine gran.	7.15	7.15	7.25

# Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

**NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.**

Acacia, select, white.....lb.	.55	-.66	Bulk.....lb.	4.35	-.455	Citrate, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.12	-.15
1st select powdered.....lb.	.60	-.70	From Gaultheria, oz.....v.	.35	-.40	Fluoride.....lb.	.50	-.58
Seconds.....lb.	.45	-.50	Sulphuric, Aromatic.....lb.	.45	-.50	Hypophosph. (lb. 1.95).....oz.	.15	-.18
Fine granulated 1st.....lb.	.60	-.70	Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)			Hydrosulphuret, 1-lb. g.s.b.		
Sorts.....lb.	.34	-.36	lb.		-.04%	15.....lb.		-.30
Sorts, sifted.....lb.	.36	-.38	Less.....lb.	.08	-.09	Iodide.....lb.	5.25	-.535
Acetanilid.....lb.	2.75	-.290	C. P.....lb.	.15	-.22	Molybdate.....oz.	.40	-.45
Acetone, Pure C.P., med.....lb.	.60	-.65	Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.....lb.	.14	-.18	Muriate.....lb.	.18	-.21
Technical.....lb.	.55	-.60	Tannic, Comm'l, lb. cart.....lb.	1.20	-.135	Com'l Gran.....lb.	.10	-.16
Sulphite, 16-oz. cans incl. ea.	3.50	-.375	Medicinal.....lb.	1.25	-.145	C. P. Gran.....lb.	.22	-.24
2-oz.....ea.	1.40		Tartaric, cryst.....lb.	.70	-.80	Powdered.....lb.	.23	-.25
Acetozone, P., D. & Co.....oz.	5.25		Powdered.....lb.	.74	-.83	Nitrate, cryst.....lb.	.35	-.38
Acetphenetidin, U.S.P.....oz.	2.00	-.225	Trichloroacetic.....oz.	.32	-.37	Granulated.....lb.	.35	-.38
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr. 1.040).....lb.	.16	-.20	Valeric, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.30	-.38	Oxalate, 1-lb. bots.....lb.	1.10	-.160
U. S. P., 36 p.c.....lb.	.18	-.24	Acid.....oz.		-.60	Persulphate, 1-lb. c.b. 9.....lb.	1.00	-.165
U.S.P. Glacial, 99 p.c.....lb.	.58	-.65	Acoin.....oz.		-.350	1 oz., c.v. 4.....oz.		-.15
Benzoic, Eng., true.....oz.	.60	-.65	Aconite lvs., Eng., 1-lb. b.....lb.			Phosphate, 1-lb. bots.....lb.	.60	-.70
From Toluol.....lb.	7.60	-.800	Leaves, German.....lb.	.20	-.22	Salicylate.....lb.	3.25	-.375
Boracic, cryst.....lb.	.18	-.22	Powdered.....lb.	.26	-.30	Sulphate.....lb.	.06	-.16
Powdered.....lb.	.18	-.22	Root, English.....lb.		-.100	Pure, resub.....lb.	.25	-.28
Impalp.....lb.	.25	-.30	Powdered.....lb.	.78	-.88	Sulphocyanate, 1-lb. c.b. 9.....lb.	2.00	
Butyric, 100 p.c.....lb.	2.70		Powdered.....lb.	.90	-.100	1-oz., c.v. 4.....oz.		-.22
Cacodylic.....oz.		-.200	Aconitine, Amorp. 1/2 oz. v.....ea.	1.75	-.225	Amyl Acetate.....gal.	5.25	-.575
Camphoric.....lb.	4.45	-.475	Nitrate, Amorp. 15 gr. v.....ea.		-.100	Technical.....lb.	.70	-.85
Carbolic, cryst., bulk.....lb.	1.10	-.115	Cryst. 15 gr. v.....ea.		-.80	Anaesthesia.....oz.		-.100
10 and 15-lb. cans.....lb.	1.15	-.125	Adeps, Lanac, Anhydrous.....lb.	1.70	-.180	Angelica Root, foreign.....lb.	.35	-.40
Crystals, 1-lb. bottles.....lb.	1.25	-.145	Hydrous.....lb.	1.20	-.130	Seed.....lb.	.75	-.85
Crude, 10-95 p.c.....gal.	.40	-.90	(See also Lanoline)			Anise Seed.....lb.	.20	-.24
Chloroacetic, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.35	-.40	Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.....ea.	.85	-.100	Star.....lb.	.35	-.40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.14	-.15	Adural (developer) 16oz. bottles			Angostura Bark.....lb.	.45	-.50
1-lb.....lb.	1.65	-.175	incl.....ea.		-.10.00	Annato Seed.....lb.	.15	-.20
C. P.....oz.		-.25	1-oz.....ea.		-.75	Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm.		
Chrysophanic, true, v.....oz.	.40	-.50	Agar Agar.....lb.	.65	-.85	bottles.....ea.		-.60
Cinnamic, pure.....lb.	5.00	-.550	Agaricin.....oz.	1.20	-.130	Antifebrin.....oz.		-.17
Cinnamic, synthetic, v.....oz.	.26	-.35	Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle			Antimony Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb.		
Natural, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.30		incl. each.....lb.		-.200	g.s.b. 14.....lb.		-.34
Citric, cryst. (kegs).....lb.	.85	-.95	4-oz.....lb.		-.240	(Sol'n Butter of Antimony)		
Less than keg.....lb.	.90	-.100	2-oz.....ea.		-.40	Needle.....lb.	.52	-.55
Granulated.....lb.	.90	-.100	Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.....ea.		-.300	Sulphated (Kermis Min.		
Formic, Conc., 1-lb. bot.....lb.	1.50	-.19	10-10-gramme tubes in box.....ea.		-.75	eral).....lb.	1.50	-.155
Gallic.....oz.	.15	-.17	Airol.....oz.		-.70	Antipyrine.....oz.	3.75	-.400
1/4, 1/2, 1-lb. cartons.....lb.	1.20	-.160	Alcohol, Absolute.....gal.	5.00	-.550	Apiol, liquid, green.....oz.		-.35
Glycerophosphoric.....oz.	.45	-.50	Cologne, Sp. 95%, U. S. P.,			Apomorphine, Muriate, Amor-		
Hippuric.....oz.			bbls.....gal.	2.72	-.275	phous, 1/2 oz. v.....ea.	2.50	-.275
Hydriodic, sp. gr. 1.50.....oz.	.35	-.50	Less.....gal.	2.75	-.280	Crystals, 1/2 oz. v.....ea.	2.50	-.275
G.S. Vial.....oz.	.50	-.52	Com. 95% U.S.P., bbls.....gal.	2.70	-.275	Areca Nuts.....lb.	.18	-.23
Hydrobrom. conc., v.....oz.	.25	-.30	Less.....gal.	2.73	-.280	Powdered.....lb.	.23	-.28
Dil., U.S.P., 1 oz. v. incl. oz.	.15	-.19	Denatured, bbls. & 1/2 bbls.....gal.	.64	-.78	Argyrol.....oz.		-.150
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U.			Methylic (Wood) bbls.....gal.	.75	-.80	Aristochin (Bayer).....oz.		-.220
S. P.....oz.	.10	-.12	Aldehyde, Commercial.....lb.	.70	-.80	Aristol, Bayer.....oz.		-.180
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut.			Alkanet Root.....lb.	.80	-.90	Arnica Flowers.....lb.	.95	-.110
pch., bot.....lb.	1.75	-.250	Allspice, clean.....lb.	.11	-.15	Powdered.....lb.	1.05	-.120
52 p.c., ceres. bt.....lb.	.75	-.85	Almonds, Bitter, shelled.....lb.	.43	-.53	Root.....lb.	.78	-.85
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per			Sweet Jordan.....lb.	.43	-.53	Arrowroot, Amer.....lb.	.12	-.14
cent.....oz.	.12	-.14	Aloes, Barbadoes, true.....lb.	1.25	-.130	Bermuda, true.....lb.	.55	-.60
U. S. P., 10 p.c.....oz.	.06	-.08	Powdered.....lb.	1.40	-.145	Jamaica.....lb.		
Iodic.....oz.		-.125	Cape.....lb.	.14	-.18	St. Vincent.....lb.	.14	-.16
Lactic, U.S.P., 1 oz. v.....oz.	.14	-.22	Powdered.....lb.	.20	-.25	Taylor's 1/4 lb. tin foil		
lb.	2.50	-.260	Curacao, gourds.....lb.	.40	-.47	boxes, 12 lb.....lb.	.34	-.37
Dilute.....oz.	.12	-.15	Sootrine, True.....lb.	.38	-.43	Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.....oz.	.35	-.40
Molybdic, C.P.....lb.	7.50	-.11.50	Powdered.....lb.	.45	-.52	Iodide.....oz.	.45	-.50
Muriatic, com., 20° (Carboys			Purified.....lb.	.75	-.100	White, pow'd com'l.....lb.	.09	-.12
120 lbs. (4% c.).....lb.	.09	-.10	Aloin, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.10	-.12	Powdered, pure.....lb.	.16	-.20
C. P. Hydrochloric.....lb.	.10	-.15	Alphosone.....oz.	3.00	-.400	Yellow (Orpiment).....lb.	.18	-.27
Nitric, 36 deg carboy.....lb.		-.09%	Althea Root, cut.....lb.	.75	-.85	Powdered, Medic.....lb.	.25	-.30
36 deg., less.....lb.	.12	-.14	Alum, Ammonia, bbls.....lb.	.05%	-.06%	Asafetida, good fair.....lb.	1.20	-.130
38 deg., carboy.....lb.	.10	-.11	Alum, Ammonia, bbls.....lb.	.20	-.28	Powdered.....lb.	1.30	-.145
38 deg., less.....lb.	.13	-.19	Ground, bbls. or less.....lb.	.06%	-.10	Aspirin.....oz.		-.85
C.P. carboy.....lb.	.12	-.12	Powdered, bbls. or less.....lb.	.07%	-.16	25 oz. lots.....oz.		-.80
C. P., less.....lb.	.15	-.20	Chrome.....lb.		-.50	Atopain (S. & G.).....oz.		-.140
Nitro-Muriatic.....lb.	.25	-.30	Potash, gran., pure.....lb.	.20	-.23	Atropine, 1 gram.....oz.	2.50	-.275
Oleic, purified.....lb.	.30	-.35	Powdered, pure.....lb.	.23	-.26	Sulphate, 1 gram.....oz.	2.25	-.250
Oxalic.....lb.	.80	-.90	Sodic, Technical.....lb.	.45	-.50	Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb.	.40	-.45
Powdered.....lb.	.90	-.95	Aluminum Acetate.....lb.	1.00	-.120	Balmory Leaves, Pressed.....lb.		-.28
Palmitic, (Technical).....lb.	.65	-.70	Metallic, powdered.....oz.	.14	-.18	Balsam Fir, Canada.....lb.	.90	-.95
Phosphomolybdic.....oz.	.80	-.85	Sulphate, Com'l.....lb.	.09	-.12	Oregon.....lb.	.16	-.20
Phosphoric, diluted.....lb.	.14	-.18	Cryst., C.P.....lb.	.55	-.60	Peru.....lb.	4.75	5.00
U. S. P., 1880, 50 p.c.....lb.	.35	-.45	Purified.....lb.	.20	-.22	Tolu.....lb.	.53	-.58
Syrup, 85 per cent.....lb.	.40	-.45	Alypin.....oz.		-.410	Barium Carb., prec., pure.....lb.	.30	-.35
Glacial sticks.....lb.	1.00	-.225	Ambergris, Black.....dr.	2.50	-.265	C. P.....lb.	.85	1.00
Picric.....lb.	1.75	-.190	Ambergris, gray.....dr.	4.00	-.600	Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys.....lb.		-.50
Pyrogallic, 1/4, 1/2 and 1-lb.			Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles			Chloride, 1-lb. bots.....lb.	.25	-.42
cans.....lb.	2.60	-.290	incl.....oz.			Dioxide, Anhydrous.....lb.	.55	-.60
1-oz. v.....oz.	.25	-.30	1-oz. bottle incl.....oz.	.65	-.75	C. P., 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.25	-.30
Pyroligneous, purified.....lb.	.18	-.20	Ammonia Water, 16 deg.....lb.	.08	-.09	Nitrate, powdered.....lb.	.40	-.45
Crude.....gal.	.30	-.40	20 deg.....lb.	.07	-.09%	Pure, 1-lb. bots.....lb.	.40	-.45
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons.....lb.	4.50	-.470	26 deg., conc.....lb.	.09	-.15	Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes).....lb.	.07	-.10
			Ammoniac, Gum.....lb.	.35	-.40	Pure precip.....lb.	.25	-.30
			Powdered.....lb.		-.75	Sulphate, for X-ray diag.....lb.	.60	-.65
			Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.....oz.	.10	-.14			-.18
			Benzoate.....oz.	.36	-.40	Basswood Bark, Pressed.....lb.		-.24
			From true Benzoic A.....oz.	.40	-.44	Bayberry Bark, select.....lb.	.15	-.19
			Bichromate, C.P.....lb.	1.35	-.150	Bay Laurel Leaves.....lb.	.15	-.20
			Bromide, 1-lb. bottles.....lb.	4.75	5.25	Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.....gal.		-.175
			Carbonate, Jars.....lb.	.17	-.22	Less.....gal.	1.90	2.25
			Resub. Cubes, 1-lb. bot.....lb.	.29	-.34	Beans, Calabar.....lb.	.38	-.42
			Powdered.....lb.	.22	-.25	Tonka, Angostura.....lb.	1.25	1.35

## Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Para .....	lb.	.75	—	.80	Sulphocarbonate .....	oz.	.20	—	.25	Collodion, U.S.P., 1900.....	lb.	.49	—	.60
Surinam .....	lb.	.90	—	1.00	Calendula Flowers .....	lb.	.75	—	.90	Flexible .....	lb.	.55	—	.60
Beans, St. Ignatius .....	lb.	.30	—	.35	Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)					Colocyath, select .....	lb.	.45	—	.60
Vanilla, Mexican, long.....	lb.	5.75	—	6.00	Camphor, refined .....	lb.	.54	—	.65	Pulp .....	lb.	.80	—	.90
Short .....	lb.	4.50	—	5.50	1/4-lb. squares .....	lb.	.55	—	.66	Colombo Root .....	lb.	.20	—	.24
Cuts .....	lb.	4.25	—	4.75	Powdered .....	lb.	.65	—	.70	Coltsfoot Leaves .....	lb.	.25	—	.30
Bourbon .....	lb.	4.00	—	4.50	Japanese .....	lb.	.54	—	.65	Comfrey Root, crushed .....	lb.	.24	—	.26
So. American .....	lb.	4.00	—	4.75	Monobromated .....	lb.	4.50	—	5.00	Condurango Bark, true .....	lb.	.45	—	.50
Tahiti .....	lb.	1.70	—	2.10	Canary Seed, Sicily .....	lb.				Conium Leaves .....	lb.	.27	—	.32
Belladonna Lvs., 1 lb. bot. lb.					Smyrna .....	lb.	.10	—	.12	Seed .....	lb.	.25	—	.30
German .....	lb.	2.15	—	2.30	So. American .....	lb.	.09	—	.10	Copaiba, S. A. ....	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Root, German .....	lb.	2.35	—	2.40	Canella Bark, powdered .....	lb.	.30	—	.34	Para .....	lb.	.82	—	.95
Powdered .....	lb.	2.45	—	2.65	Cannabis Indica Herb .....	lb.	2.50	—	2.75	Copper, Acetate, distilled.....	lb.	.50	—	.50
Benzaldehyde .....	lb.	8.00	—	9.50	Cantharides, Russ., Sifted.....	lb.	9.25	—	9.75	Ammoniated .....	lb.	.50	—	.60
Benzoin, Siam .....	gal.	.30	—	.40	Powdered .....	lb.	9.25	—	9.75	Carbonate .....	lb.	.45	—	.60
Sumatra .....	lb.	.55	—	.58	Chinese .....	lb.	1.75	—	1.85	Chloride, pure, cryst.....	lb.	.60	—	.65
Powdered .....	lb.	.65	—	.68	Powdered .....	lb.	1.90	—	2.00	1-oz. c.v. 4.....	oz.	.15	—	.15
Benzonaphthol .....	lb.	3.00	—	3.20	Capsicin .....	oz.	.65	—	.75	Iodide .....	oz.	.46	—	.50
Berberine, C. P., 1/2 oz. v. ea.					Capsicum .....	lb.	.40	—	.44	Oleate, 10 p.c. ....	oz.	.22	—	.22
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.....	oz.			2.50	Powdered .....	lb.	.46	—	.50	Subacetate (Verdigris) .....	lb.	.43	—	.48
Berberine Phosphate .....	lb.				Caraway .....	lb.	.24	—	.28	Powdered .....	lb.	.45	—	.50
Berberis Aquifolium .....	lb.	.30	—	.25	Powdered .....	lb.	.29	—	.34	Sulphate (Blue Vit.) .....	lb.	.27	—	.32
Beta Eucaine (S. & G.).....	lb.			3.50	Carbon Disulphide .....	lb.	.23	—	.30	Barrels .....	lb.	.22	—	.22 1/2
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P. lb.		4.35	—	4.50	Tetrachloride .....	lb.	.24	—	.27	Powdered .....	lb.	.28	—	.33
oz.		.30	—	.35	Cardamom, Seed bleached.....	lb.	1.25	—	1.60	Coppers .....	100lbs.	2.00	—	2.50
Bismuth, Betanaph. ....	oz.			.43	Decorticated .....	lb.	.85	—	.95	Coriander .....	lb.	.10	—	.14
Bromide .....	oz.			.43	Powdered .....	lb.	.95	—	1.05	Powdered .....	lb.	.18	—	.22
Citrate and Ammonium.....	lb.	5.50	—	5.65	Carminc, No. 40 .....	oz.	.45	—	.50	Corrosive Sublimate (see Mer-				
Oleate, 50 p.c. ....	lb.			.50	Cascara Amarga .....	lb.	.65	—	.75	cury Bichloride)				
Salicylate, 65 p.c. ....	lb.			.56	Cascara Sagrada Bark .....	lb.	.20	—	.25	Coto Bark .....	lb.	.35	—	.45
40 p.c. ....	lb.			.50	Cascarilla Bark .....	lb.	.21	—	.25	Cotoin, true, 1/2 oz. v.....	oz.			27.00
Sub-benzoate .....	lb.	5.50	—	6.35	Cassia, China .....	lb.	.25	—	.30	Cotton Root Bark .....	lb.	.20	—	.25
Subcarbonate .....	lb.	4.35	—	4.50	Powdered .....	lb.	.30	—	.35	Powdered .....	lb.	.25	—	.30
Subgallate .....	lb.	3.90	—	4.00	Fistula .....	lb.	.20	—	.23	Couch Grass (Doggrass) .....				
Subiodide .....	lb.	6.80	—	7.00	Saigon, thin, select .....	lb.	.75	—	.80	Cramp Bark .....	lb.	.75	—	.80
Subnitrate .....	lb.	4.00	—	4.50	Powdered .....	lb.	.65	—	.80	Coumarin .....	oz.	.75	—	.85
Tannate .....	oz.	.30	—	.32	Catechu, Medicinal .....	lb.	.28	—	.35	Cranesbill .....	lb.	.24	—	.29
Valerate .....	oz.	.42	—	.45	Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.....	lb.	.27	—	.30	Powdered .....	lb.	.30	—	.35
Blackhaw Bark .....	lb.	.30	—	.35	Celery Seed .....	lb.	.42	—	.46	Cream Tartar, powdered .....	lb.	.47 1/2	—	.55
Bloodroot .....	lb.	.20	—	.25	Ceresin, white .....	lb.	.25	—	.30	Creosote, Beechwood .....	oz.	.85	—	.90
Blue Mass (Blue Pill).....	lb.	1.40	—	1.60	Yellow .....	lb.	.20	—	.25	Carbonate .....	lb.	1.30	—	2.00
Powdered .....	lb.	1.42	—	1.62	Cerium Oxalate .....	lb.	.85	—	.90	Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.) .....	oz.	.40	—	.55
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sul-					Chalk, Precipitated, English,					Cube Berries, sifted.....	lb.	.62	—	.70
phate) .....					7 lb. bags .....	lb.	.11	—	.14	Cudbear .....	lb.	.70	—	.78
Bone, Cuttlefish .....	lb.	.40	—	.55	Prepared, Eng., Thomas,					Culver's Root .....	lb.	.22	—	.27
Powdered .....	lb.	.20	—	.25	1 lb. box, white.....	box	.50	—	.60	Cumin Seed .....	lb.	.35	—	.40
Jeweler's .....	lb.	.65	—	.90	Pink .....	lb.	.60	—	.70	Cyanine, 15 gr. vial.....	ea.			
Boneset, Leaves and Tops.....	lb.			.20	White, bbla. ....	lb.	.00 1/4	—	.04	Damia Leaves .....	lb.	.20	—	.24
Borax, Refined .....	lb.	.10	—	.12	Chamomile Flowers, Hun.....	lb.	.90	—	1.00	Dandelion Herb .....	lb.	.30	—	.35
Powdered .....	lb.	.12	—	.14	Roman or Belgian .....	lb.	.50	—	.60	Root .....	lb.	.40	—	.45
Bromalin .....	oz.			1.25	Charcoal, Animal, U.S.P.....	lb.	.16	—	.20	Cut .....	lb.	.42	—	.47
Bromine .....	oz.	50.	—	55	Willow, powdered .....	lb.	.08	—	.12	Daturine Sulph., 5-10-15 gr. v.gr.	lb.	.25	—	.32
Bromoform .....	lb.			8.50	Wood, Powdered .....	lb.	.40	—	.47	Dermatol .....	oz.	.19	—	.26
Broom Tops .....	lb.	.18	—	.30	Cherry Laurel Leaves.....	lb.	.75	—	.80	Dextrine, yellow .....	lb.	.07	—	.14
Brucine .....	oz.			1.50	Chicle .....	lb.	.12	—	.13	White .....	lb.	.09	—	.15
Bryony Root .....	lb.	1.35	—	1.40	Chinoidine .....	oz.	.12	—	.13	Dianol (developer), 1-lb. bots.				
Buchu Leaves, long.....	lb.	1.45	—	1.55	Chinolin, pure .....	oz.	.45	—	.45	incl. ....	lb.			10.00
Powdered .....	lb.	1.55	—	1.65	Chiretta .....	lb.	.30	—	.35	1-oz. ....	lb.			.50
Short .....	lb.	1.40	—	1.50	Chloralamid, vials, 25 gm. each					Digipuratum, 1/4 oz.....	oz.	11.00	—	16.00
Powdered .....	lb.	1.50	—	1.60	Chloral Hydrate, cryst .....	lb.	2.00	—	2.30	Digitalin, eighths .....	oz.	.60	—	.70
Buds, Balm of Gilhead .....	lb.	1.05	—	1.15	Chloroform .....	lb.	.90	—	1.00	15-gr. vials .....	ea.			
Cassia .....	lb.	.24	—	.30	Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.....	lb.	.50	—	.60	Digitalis Leaves, Eng.....	lb.			
Burdock Root, Crushed.....	lb.	.50	—	.55	For Alcoholic Sol. ....	oz.	.40	—	.50	German .....	lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Seed .....	lb.			.34	Chrysarobin .....	oz.	.40	—	.50	Powdered .....	lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Cacao Butter, bulk.....	lb.	.50	—	.60	Cimicifugin .....	oz.	1.00	—	1.00	Pressed, ozs. ....	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Baker's A and white.....	lb.	.55	—	.65	Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd. lb.		.32	—	.36	Diogen, 16-oz. ....	oz.			
Dutch .....	lb.	.50	—	.60	Red .....	lb.	.40	—	.44	1-oz. ....	oz.			.37
Huyler's 12-lb. box.....	lb.	.55	—	.65	Yellow, Calisaya .....	lb.	.40	—	.45	Dionin .....	oz.			10.00
Cadmium Iodide .....	lb.			5.75	Cinchonidine, Alkal., pure.....	oz.	.65	—	.75	Diuretin .....	oz.			1.75
Bromide, 1-lb. c.b. 9.....	lb.			5.00	Salicylate .....	lb.	.60	—	.70	Dog Grass, cut .....	lb.	1.50	—	1.75
1-oz. c.v. 4.....	oz.			.40	Cinchonine, Sulphate .....	lb.	.56	—	.60	Dover's Powder .....	lb.	2.65	—	2.75
Metal, sticks .....	lb.			2.50	Cinchonine, Sulphate .....	lb.	.22	—	.30	Dragon's Blood powd.....	lb.	.40	—	.70
Caffeine, pure .....	lb.	19.00	—	21.00	Cinnabar .....	lb.	1.90	—	2.10	Extra .....	lb.	1.50	—	1.65
oz.		1.30	—	1.40	Cinnamon, Ceylon .....	lb.	.35	—	.40	Powdered .....	lb.	1.60	—	1.90
Benzoate .....	oz.	.85	—	.95	Powdered .....	lb.	.42	—	.47	Reeds .....	lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Bromide .....	oz.	.75	—	.90	Cirol Solution, 1-lb. bottle.....	lb.				Duotol .....	oz.			1.50
Citrate .....	lb.	10.50	—	11.25	3-oz. bottle .....	ea.				Dwarf Elder .....	lb.	.35	—	.40
Hydrobrom., gr. eff.....	oz.			.60	Civet .....	oz.	2.75	—	3.00	Echinacea Root .....	lb.	.30	—	.33
Hydrochlor. (true salt).....	oz.	.85	—	.95	Cloves, Zanzibar .....	lb.	.26	—	.28	Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots.				
Sulphate, eighths .....	oz.	.90	—	1.10	Powdered, pure .....	lb.	.33	—	.33	incl. ....	lb.			10.00
Valerate .....	oz.	1.25	—	1.50	Penang .....	lb.	.44	—	.48	1-oz. ....	oz.			.80
Calamine, Pink .....	lb.	.25	—	.32	Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison).....	lb.	.43	—	.48	Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz. lb.				5.00
Calamus Root, peeled .....	lb.	.27	—	.32	Cocaine, Alkaloid, 1/4 oz. v. oz.		6.00	—	6.30	1-oz. ....	oz.			.45
Powdered .....	lb.	.32	—	.36	Hydrochlor., crys., ozs.....	oz.	.54	—	.60	Elaterin .....	dram			5.00
White, peeled and split.....	lb.	2.35	—	2.60	1/2 oz. vials .....	oz.	.50	—	.50	Elderium .....	oz.	.70	—	.90
Calcium Benzoate .....	oz.			.40	Oleate (S p. c. Alk.).....	lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Elderberries .....	lb.	.25	—	.30
Bromide .....	lb.	4.50	—	4.75	oca Leaves, Huanuco .....	lb.				Flowers, pressed .....	lb.	.32	—	.37
Chloride, crude .....	lb.	.10	—	.17	Truxillo .....	lb.	.45	—	.50	Juice, Sambuci .....	lb.	.20	—	.30
Fused .....	lb.	.75	—	.90	Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.).....	lb.	.15	—	.20	Elecampane Root .....	lb.	.20	—	.30
Granulated .....	lb.	.15	—	.22	Powdered .....	lb.	.20	—	.25	Ground .....	lb.	.30	—	.35
Formate .....	oz.	.12	—	.15	Cochineal, Honduras .....	lb.	.90	—	.95	Ground, pure .....	lb.	.30	—	.35
Glycerophosphate .....	oz.	.15	—	.18	Powdered .....	lb.	.90	—	1.00	Powdered, pure .....	lb.	.33	—	.36
Hypophosphite .....	lb.	1.05	—	1.15	Codine .....	oz.	9.00	—	9.40	Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v. ea.				4.00
Iodide .....	lb.	5.25	—	5.50	Phosphate .....	oz.	6.80	—	7.30	Eosine .....	oz.			.80
Lactate .....	lb.	.12	—	.16	Sulphate .....	oz.	7.20	—	7.50	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sal.)				
Lactophosphate Sol. ....	lb.	1.50	—	1.75	Cobalt Root, black .....	lb.	.15	—	.20	Ergot, Russia .....	lb.	.95	—	1.05
Pernaphosphate .....	oz.	.30	—	.40	Blue .....	lb.	.14	—	.19	Powdered .....	lb.	1.05	—	1.15
Phosphate, Precip. ....	lb.	.20	—	1.00	Colchicum Root .....	lb.	.19	—	.20	Ergotin, pure Amorph, 15 gr.				
Sulphate, Precip., pure.....	lb.	.35	—	.40	Powdered .....	lb.								
Sulphite .....	lb.	.14	—	.18	Seed .....	lb.								
					Powdered .....	lb.								



## Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

vial .....ea.	—	1.25	Hemlock Bark, crushed .....lb.	.15	— .18	Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorius) .....oz.	.10	— .12
Eserine Salicylate, 5 gr. v. ....ea.	—	.35	Powdered .....lb.	.18	— .20	Job's Tears .....lb.	.40	— .45
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes. ....ea.	—	.75	Hemlock Gum .....lb.	1.00	— 1.10	Juniper Berries .....lb.	.10	— .12
Ether, Acetic .....lb.	.50	— .55	Hemogallol .....oz.	—	.80	Kamala .....lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Hydrobromide, H.P. ....oz.	—	.80	Hemoglobin .....oz.	—	.30	Powdered .....lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Chloric, U.S.P. ....lb.	.60	— .80	Hemol .....oz.	.80	— .85	Purified .....lb.	—	—
Nitrous Conct. ....lb.	.80	— 1.10	Hemp Seed .....lb.	.08	— .10	Kaolin .....lb.	.07	— .09
U.S.P. ....lb.	.27	— .51	Henbane Leaves, Eng. ....lb.	—	—	Kava Kava .....lb.	.26	— .30
U.S.P., 1880 .....lb.	.30	— .36	German .....lb.	1.35	— 1.50	Kine .....lb.	.55	— .60
Washed .....lb.	.32	— .37	Powdered .....lb.	1.45	— 1.60	Kola Nuts, small and large. ....lb.	.30	— .35
Valerianic .....oz.	.35	— .40	Seed .....lb.	—	.40	Powdered .....lb.	.36	— .40
Eucaine Hydrochlor. ....oz.	—	.35	Henna Leaves .....lb.	.22	— .28	Kousso, powdered .....lb.	.65	— .75
Eucalyptol, U. S. P. ....oz.	.10	— .12	Heroin Hyd'chl. 15 gr. v. ....ea.	—	.42	Lactucarium .....lb.	4.50	— 7.50
Eucalyptus Leaves .....lb.	.15	— .20	Hexamethylenamine .....lb.	1.00	— 1.12	Lactophenin .....oz.	—	1.00
Eudoxine .....oz.	—	2.10	Holocain, 1 gm. vials. ....ea.	—	.35	Ladies' Slipper Root .....lb.	.38	— .45
Euonymin (Eclac. powd.) ....oz.	.40	— .45	Homatropin Alk. ....gr.	.36	— .40	Lanoline, "B. J. D." .....lb.	—	—
Euphorbium .....lb.	.34	— .38	Hydrobromide .....gr.	.22	— .33	Anhydrous .....lb.	—	—
Powdered .....lb.	.40	— .45	Hydrochloride .....gr.	.40	— .44	"Leibreich" .....lb.	—	—
Euphorine .....oz.	—	1.25	Salicylate and Sulphate. ....gr.	.40	— .42	Anhydrous .....lb.	—	—
Euquinine .....oz.	—	—	Hops, select (1915) .....lb.	.36	— .44	Lanum, "Merck" .....lb.	—	1.30
Europhen .....oz.	—	1.80	Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs. ....lb.	.39	— .46	Anhydrous .....lb.	—	1.80
Exalgine .....oz.	—	1.40	Horehound Leaves .....lb.	.40	— .45	(See also Adeps Lanæ)	—	—
Fennel Seed .....lb.	.25	— .30	Hydracetic .....oz.	—	2.00	Larkspur Seed .....lb.	.36	— .43
Ferripyrin (Hochst) .....oz.	—	1.50	Hydranges Root .....lb.	.22	— .25	Powdered .....lb.	.44	— .49
Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1-lb. c.b. 9 .....lb.	—	1.50	Hydrastine Alk., C.P. ....oz.	28.00	— 30.00	Lavender Flowers .....lb.	.32	— .36
1-oz. c.v. 4 .....oz.	—	.15	Hydrochloride .....oz.	28.00	— 30.00	Extra .....lb.	.36	— .40
Flaxseed, cleaned .....bbls.	—	10.50	Sulphate .....oz.	28.00	— 30.00	Hand picked .....lb.	.40	— .45
Less .....lb.	.07	— .09	Hydrastine Hydrochloride, 5-gr. v. ....ea.	—	.55	Lead Acetate (Sugar) .....lb.	.23	— .35
Ground .....lb.	.07	— .10	Hydroquinone, 1-lb. cans or cartons incl. ....lb.	7.50	— 8.00	Carbonate, Medicinal .....lb.	.54	— .60
Foenugreek Seed .....lb.	.07	— .09	Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal .....lb.	.25	— .35	Chloride .....lb.	.65	— .75
Ground .....lb.	.08	— .10	Sol. Technical .....lb.	—	—	Iodide, powdered .....oz.	.35	— .38
Formaldehyde .....lb.	.12	— .25	Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v. ....gr.	.32	— .37	Nitrate .....lb.	.23	— .40
Formosulphite, 1-lb. c.b. inc. ....lb.	—	.50	Hyosciamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials .....ea.	—	3.75	Oleate, 10 p.c. ....oz.	.20	— .25
¼-lb. c.b. inc. ....lb.	—	.20	Crystal, white .....gr.	.30	— .40	Lecithin .....oz.	—	2.00
Fuller's Earth .....lb.	.05	— .08	Hydrobromide .....gr.	.16	— .20	Leeches, best Swedish .....ea.	.12	— .15
Fustic, chips .....lb.	.06	— .08	Hypnone .....oz.	—	2.15	Lemon Peel, Ribbons .....lb.	.15	— .20
Gadual .....oz.	—	.55	Ichland Moss .....oz.	.18	— .20	Ground .....lb.	.20	— .25
Galangal Root, selected .....lb.	.18	— .25	Ichthalbin .....oz.	—	.90	Lenigallol .....oz.	—	1.00
Powdered .....lb.	.24	— .30	Tab., 5 gr. .....100	—	1.05	Licorice, Corig. ....lb.	.45	— .50
Galbanum, strained .....lb.	1.15	— 1.25	Ichthyol .....lb.	19.00	— 20.00	Mass .....lb.	.44	— .49
Gambier .....lb.	.20	— .24	Imogen, 1-lb. ....lb.	—	—	Powdered .....lb.	.56	— .65
Gamboge, blocky .....lb.	1.10	— 1.20	1-oz. ....oz.	—	.30	Root, Russian, cut .....lb.	.47	— .75
Powdered .....lb.	1.15	— 1.25	Indigo, Bengal, true .....lb.	3.60	— 4.50	Powdered .....lb.	.55	— .60
Select, Pipe, bright. ....lb.	1.30	— 1.40	Carmine, Dry. ....oz.	.50	— .56	Root, Spanish, bundles. ....lb.	.34	— .40
Garlic, on strings. ....string	.25	— .30	Madras .....lb.	1.70	— 1.75	Powdered .....lb.	.30	— .35
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen) .....lb.	—	—	Insect Powder .....lb.	.50	— .60	Lilacine .....oz.	.75	— .90
Gelatin, Pink .....lb.	1.00	— 1.10	Pure Uncol'd Dal'm .....lb.	.65	— .75	Lime, Chlorinated, bulk. ....lb.	.10	— .16
Gold .....lb.	.85	— .95	Iodine Bromide .....oz.	—	5.55	Assort., 1 ½ and ¼-lb. ....lb.	.13	— .17
Silver .....lb.	.80	— .90	Resublimed .....lb.	5.00	— 5.55	Lime Sulphurated, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	.50
Gelsemin (Resinoid) .....oz.	—	5.25	Iodipin, 10 p.c. ....oz.	—	—	Litharge .....lb.	.12	— .18
Gelseminine, C. P., crystals, Ger., 15 gr. v. ....ea.	—	5.00	25 p.c. ....oz.	5.65	— 6.10	Lithium Acetate .....oz.	—	.25
Sulphate, 15 gr. v. ....ea.	—	.16	Iodoform, cryst. & powd. ....lb.	.60	— .64	Lithium Benzoate .....lb.	8.40	— 8.50
Gelsemium Root .....lb.	.25	— .30	Deodorized .....oz.	1.25	— 1.25	Bitartrate .....oz.	—	.25
Powdered .....lb.	.38	— .43	Iodothyrene, ¼-oz. vials. ....oz.	3.90	— 3.90	Bromide .....lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Gentian Root .....lb.	.16	— .18	Ipecac Root, Carthagena. ....lb.	3.15	— 3.25	Carbonate .....lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Powdered .....lb.	.19	— .22	Powdered .....lb.	3.30	— 3.40	Chloride .....lb.	1.70	— 1.85
Ginger Root, African .....lb.	.30	— .32	Rio .....lb.	4.40	— 4.60	Citrate .....lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered .....lb.	.32	— .34	Irish Moss, bleached. ....lb.	.20	— .25	Glycerophosphate .....oz.	.35	— .40
Jamaica, bleached .....lb.	.34	— .36	Irisin (Eclectic Powder) .....oz.	—	.60	Iodide .....oz.	.58	— .58
Ground .....lb.	.34	— .36	Iron, Acetate, dry .....oz.	.14	— .16	Salicylate .....lb.	5.90	— 6.60
Powdered .....lb.	.75	— 8.50	Benzoate .....oz.	.40	— .50	Lobelia Herb .....lb.	.20	— .25
Ginseng .....lb.	7.50	— 8.50	Bromide .....oz.	.35	— .40	Powdered .....lb.	.25	— .30
Glaber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate) .....lb.	—	—	Chloride cryst., U.S.P. ....lb.	.30	— .40	Seed, clean .....lb.	.33	— .36
Glucose .....lb.	.08	— .12	Citrate, U. S. P. ....lb.	.93	— .98	Powdered .....lb.	.40	— .45
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal .....lb.	3.75	— 4.00	and Ammonia, Sol. ....lb.	.83	— .93	London-Purple .....lb.	.14	— .18
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls. added .....lb.	.60	— .62	(12 p.c. Q.) Scales. ....lb.	3.25	— 4.00	Lavage Root, sel., white. ....lb.	.90	— 1.00
in cans .....lb.	.61	— .63	Quin. & Strychnine ....lb.	3.75	— 4.50	Seed .....lb.	.90	— 1.00
Less .....lb.	.70	— .80	Hypophosphite .....oz.	1.75	— 1.85	Lupulin .....lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Glycin (developer), 16-oz. bot. incl. ....lb.	—	9.00	Iodide .....oz.	.35	— .40	Lycetol .....oz.	—	4.25
1-oz. ....oz.	—	.80	Syrup .....lb.	.40	— .45	Lycopodium .....lb.	3.75	— 3.50
Goa Powder .....lb.	6.00	— 6.50	Nitrate Sol., U. S. P. ....lb.	.27	— .30	Mace, whole .....lb.	.75	— .85
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v. ....doz.	2.90	— 3.40	Oxalate (Ferrous) .....oz.	.18	— .20	Madder, Dutch .....lb.	.35	— .50
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.) ....lb.	1.20	— 1.40	Ph'phate, gran., lb. bots. ....lb.	.85	— .90	Powdered .....lb.	.85	— .90
Golden Seal Root .....lb.	5.25	— 5.40	U.S.P. Scales .....lb.	.90	— .94	Magnesium, Benzoate .....oz.	—	.45
Powdered .....lb.	5.50	— 5.75	Precipitated, 1 lb. bots. ....lb.	.35	— .40	Calcined .....lb.	.55	— .65
Grains of Paradise .....lb.	1.35	— 1.50	Protocarb (Vallat's M.) ....lb.	.30	— .40	Carbonate, 4 ozs. ....lb.	.19	— .24
Powdered .....lb.	1.40	— 1.55	Pyrophosph. Scales Sol. ....lb.	.80	— .93	2 ozs. ....lb.	.20	— .25
Grindelia Robusta Herb .....lb.	.20	— .25	Quevenne's (by hydrn.) ....lb.	.58	— .90	Powdered .....lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered .....lb.	.27	— .33	Salicylate .....oz.	.15	— .20	Ponderous .....lb.	.40	— .85
Squarrosa .....lb.	.30	— .40	Sesquichloride .....lb.	.30	— .35	Glycerophosphate .....oz.	.32	— .33
Guaiac, Resin .....lb.	.35	— .50	Subsulphate .....lb.	.20	— .27	Hypophosphite, pure .....lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Powdered .....lb.	.45	— .65	Solution (Monel's) .....lb.	.12	— .15	Lactate .....oz.	—	.25
Wood rasped .....lb.	.08	— .08	Sulph. (Copperas) .....100 lbs.	1.50	— 2.00	Metal, Powdered .....oz.	.57	— .65
Guaiacal liquid .....oz.	1.00	— 2.00	Cryst., pure .....lb.	.08	— .12	Ribbon .....oz.	.75	— .95
Carbonate .....oz.	1.75	— 2.60	Dried .....lb.	.15	— .18	Peroxide .....lb.	—	2.00
Salicyl. (Guaiac. Salol.) ....oz.	—	1.60	Tartrate & Ammonium ....lb.	.80	— .90	Phosphite, pure .....oz.	.06	— .08
Valerianate (Gessote) .....oz.	—	1.34	and Potass. Scales. ....lb.	.80	— .90	Salicylate .....lb.	—	—
Guarana (Paullinia) .....lb.	1.45	— 1.55	Tersulph., Sol., U.S.P. ....lb.	—	.23	Sulphate (Sal. Epsom.) ....lb.	.04½	— .10
Powdered .....lb.	1.65	— 1.70	Valerate .....oz.	.30	— .40	C. P. Crystals .....lb.	.18	— .20
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin) ....oz.	.20	— .25	Isinglass, Russian .....lb.	7.50	— 7.80	Dried .....lb.	.14	— .18
Gutta Percha, crude chips. ....lb.	1.50	— 1.75	Jaborandi Leaves .....lb.	.30	— .35	Malva Flowers, large. ....lb.	—	—
Sheet .....lb.	1.50	— 1.75	Jalap Root, selected .....lb.	.20	— .26	Blue, small .....lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Heliosol .....oz.	—	1.75	Powdered .....lb.	.28	— .32	Manaca Root .....lb.	.45	— .50
Heliotropin .....oz.	—	.32	Jamaica Dogwood .....lb.	.20	— .25	Mandrake Root .....lb.	.18	— .22
Helmitol .....oz.	—	.60	—	—	—	Powdered .....lb.	.23	— .26
Helonias Root .....lb.	.65	— .70	—	—	—	Manganese, Bromide .....oz.	—	.40

## Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Oxide, black, powd. ....lb.	.24	— .30	Erigeron, true ....lb.	1.35	— 1.40	Orria, Florentine ....lb.	.26	— .30
Peroxide, pure ....lb.	.75		Eucalyptus ....lb.	.80	— 1.20	Select Finger ....lb.	2.60	— 2.80
Sulph., pure crys. ....lb.	.60	— .70	Fennel Seed, pure ....lb.	.45	— .475	Verona ....lb.	.20	— .25
Manna, flake, large ....lb.	1.40	— 1.50	Fusel, Crude ....gal.	4.25	— 4.40	Orthoform ....oz.		— 1.40
Small ....lb.	.90	— 1.00	Gaultheria Leaf ....lb.	5.15	— 5.40	Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles		
Marjoram Leaves, Ger. ....lb.	.28	— .54	Geranium, Rose, Nat'l ....lb.	4.75	— 5.25	incl. ....lb.		— 10.00
Mastic ....lb.	.75	— .85	Turkish ....lb.	4.00	— 4.25	1-oz. ....oz.		— .80
Latico leaves ....lb.	.45	— .50	Ginger ....oz.	.45	— .50	Ortol Bisulphate, tubes, set		— .50
Menthol, cryst. ....lb.	3.50	— 3.60	Gingergrass ....lb.	2.00	— 2.25	Oxgall, purified, U.S.P. ....lb.		— 2.00
Menthol ....lb.	2.40	— 2.60	Haarlem, Dutch ....gross	3.00	— 3.25	Pancreatin, U.S.P. ....lb.	.20	— .25
Mercury ....lb.			Gold Medal Tilly, large, gross			Paprika pods, Hungarian ....lb.	.65	— .70
Ammon. (pure precip.) ....lb.	3.20	— 3.30	Regular ....gross			Paraffin ....lb.	.10	— .12
Bichloride (cor. sub.) ....lb.	2.55	— 2.68	Capsules ....gross			Paraform ....oz.	.14	— .18
Powdered ....lb.	2.50	— 2.60	Sylvester's ....doz.		— 3.00	Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride), 1-oz. c.v. incl. ....oz.		— .75
Bisulphate ....lb.	2.40	— 2.55	Hemlock ....lb.	.80	— .90	Pareira Brava Root ....lb.	.25	— .30
Chloride, mild (Ca'l.) ....lb.	2.50	— 2.60	Juniper Berries ....lb.	7.00	— 8.00	Paris Green ....lb.	.35	— .44
Iodide, green, Proto. ....lb.	4.75	— 5.00	Wood ....lb.	.90	— 1.35	Parsley Seed ....lb.	.28	— .33
Red (Pre.) Biniodide ....lb.	4.80	— 5.00	Lard ....gal.	.90	— 1.10	Patchouli Leaves ....lb.	.40	— .50
Oxide, Red, (red pre.) ....lb.	3.10	— 3.20	Flower, Mitcham ....lb.	4.50	— 5.25	Pelletierine Tan. 15 gr. v. ....ea.		— 1.00
Yellow ....oz.	.32	— .34	Garden, French ....lb.	1.35	— 1.50	Pellitory Root ....lb.	.40	— .45
Salicylate ....lb.	.32	— .36	Spike ....lb.	1.40	— 1.50	Pennyroyal, Herb ....lb.	.20	— .25
Sulphate (Turp. M'l) ....lb.	3.40	— 3.55	Lemon ....lb.	1.25	— 1.30	Pepper, black, clean sift. ....lb.	.27	— .30
Mercury with Chalk (by succussion) ....oz.	1.55	— 1.65	Lemongrass ....lb.	1.10	— 1.25	White ....lb.	.31	— .36
Mesotan (25 oz. 42) ....oz.		— .47	Limes, expressed ....lb.	3.35	— 3.45	Peppermint Herb, Germ. ....lb.	.25	— .55
Metacarboll (devel.), 4-oz. ....oz.			Distilled ....lb.	3.00	— 3.25	Leaves, pressed, oza. ....lb.	.25	— .30
1-oz. ....oz.			Linseed, boiled ....gal.	.80	— .93	Persian Berries ....lb.	.45	— .55
Methylene Blue ....oz.	.75	— 1.60	Raw ....gal.	.79	— .93	Petrolatum, U.S.P., white ....lb.	.15	— .18
Metol (developer), 16-oz. ....lb.		— 10.00	Mace, distilled ....lb.	1.30	— 1.40	Phenacetin (Bayer) ....oz.		
Millet Seed ....lb.	.08	— .14	Expressed ....lb.	1.00	— 1.10	Phenolphthalein ....oz.	1.75	— 2.00
German ....lb.			Male, Fern, Etheral. ....lb.	9.00	— 12.00	Phosphorus, Amorphous ....lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Morphine, Acet., 1/4 oz. v. ....oz.	7.60	— 7.70	Mustard, artificial ....lb.	22.00	— 25.00	Pichi Herb ....lb.	.22	— .25
Alkaloid, pure, 1/4 oz. v. ....oz.	7.60	— 7.70	Essential ....oz.	1.75	— 1.85	Pilocarpine, Alk., pure ....gr.	10	— 12
Hydrobromide, 1/4 oz. v. ....oz.	6.10	— 6.50	Mirbane ....lb.	.45	— .50	Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v. ....gr.	10	— 10
Hydrochloride, 1/4 oz. v. ....oz.	6.10	— 6.50	Neatsfoot ....gal.	1.10	— 1.25	Nitrate ....oz.	.07	— .08
Sulphate, 1 oz. v. ....oz.	6.10	— 6.50	Neroli, Bigarade, best. ....oz.	4.00	— 4.50	Pink Root, true ....lb.	.48	— .52
1/4 oz. vial. ....oz.	6.10	— 6.50	Petale, extra ....oz.	4.50	— 5.00	Piperidine ....oz.		— 1.00
Valerate, 1/4 oz. v. ....lb.	2.10	— 2.50	Nutmeg ....lb.	1.20	— 1.25	Piperin ....oz.	.55	— .65
Musk Root ....lb.	6.10	— 6.50	Olive Lucca, Cream, 1/4 gal. ....gal.	3.25	— 3.50	Piperazine ....oz.		— 4.25
Mullein Flow., 1-lb. cans. ....lb.	2.75	— 3.25	3 and 6 gal. cans. ....gal.	3.10	— 3.35	Pipsissewa Leaves ....lb.	.32	— .45
Powdered ....lb.	2.20	— 2.60	Malaga ....gal.	1.40	— 1.65	Pitch, Burgundy ....lb.	.12	— .15
Musk Seed ....lb.	.45	— .50	Orange, bitter ....lb.	2.25	— 2.40	Plaster, calcined ....bbl.	2.00	— 2.10
Mustard Seed, black ....lb.	.22	— .25	Sweet ....lb.	2.55	— 2.75	True, dentist's, sifted. ....bbl.		— 2.50
Ground ....lb.	.24	— .27	Origanum ....lb.	.35	— .90	Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials ....ea.		— 3.00
White ....lb.	.25	— .28	Palm, Lagos ....lb.	.18	— .20	Platinite Potassium Chloro, 15-gr. vials ....ea.		— 2.75
Ground ....lb.	.35	— .40	Kernel ....lb.	.18	— .20	1-oz. ....oz.		— 50.00
Myrrh (Gum-Resin) ....lb.	.30	— .40	Paraffin ....gal.	.40	— .50	Pleurisy Root ....lb.	.25	— .30
Naphthalene, flake or balls. ....lb.	.18	— .24	Light ....gal.			Plumbago, C.P. ....oz.	.50	— .60
Narcotine, pure, 1/4-oz. v. ....ea.		— 1.25	Russian ....oz.	4.00	— 4.20	Podophyllin (Resin) ....lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz. ....oz.		— .30	Patchouli ....oz.	1.15	— 1.25	Poke Berries ....lb.	.20	— .22
Nickel and Ammon. Sul. ....lb.	.19	— .21	Peach Kernels ....lb.	.55	— .62	Root ....lb.	.16	— .20
Sulphate ....lb.		— .25	Peanut ....gal.	.90	— 1.10	Powdered ....lb.	.20	— .25
Nirvanin ....lb.		— 1.00	Pennyroyal ....lb.	1.75	— 2.25	Poppy Heads ....lb.	.80	— .90
Novaspirin ....oz.		— .90	Pepper, black, (Oleoresin, U. S. P.) ....lb.		— 3.90	Seed, blue (Maw) ....lb.	.40	— .42
25-oz. lots ....oz.		— 1.25	Peppermint, N. Y. ....lb.	2.25	— 2.35	White ....lb.	.42	— .44
Tablets, 100s ....oz.		— 3.25	Hotchkiss ....lb.	2.85	— 3.00	Potassa, Caustic, com. ....lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Novocain ....oz.			Western ....lb.	2.20	— 2.30	White, sticks ....lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Hydrochl. (Hoechst), 5 gram vials ....ea.		— .75	Petit Grain ....oz.	.55	— .55	Potassium Acetate ....lb.	1.80	— 2.50
Nutgalls ....lb.	.40	— .50	Pimenta ....lb.	2.10	— 2.50	Benzoate ....oz.	.30	— .45
Powdered ....lb.	.44	— .52	Pine Needles ....lb.	1.10	— 1.70	Bichromate ....lb.	.90	— 1.00
Nutmegs ....lb.	.45	— .50	Poppy, true ....lb.	.30	— .35	Bicarbonate ....lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Extra large ....80 to lb.	.48	— .52	Rape Seed ....gal.	1.35	— 1.50	Bisulphate, cryst. ....lb.		— .80
Nux Vomica ....lb.	.15	— .20	Rhodium ....oz.	.30	— .40	C. P. ....lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Powdered ....lb.	.20	— .25	Rose, Kissanlik ....oz.	14.00	— 17.00	Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and pow'd ....lb.	.46	— .50
Oil, Almond, bitter ....lb.	14.00	— 15.00	Artificial ....oz.	3.50	— 4.00	Bromide ....lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Without Acid ....lb.	15.00	— 16.00	Rosemary Flowers ....lb.	1.00	— 1.15	Carbonate (Pearl Ash) ....lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Almonds, sweet ....lb.	1.05	— 1.20	Trieste ....lb.	.75	— .90	C. P. ....lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Amber, crude, dark ....lb.	1.00	— 1.05	Rosin ....gal.	.35	— .70	Refined (Sal Tartar) ....lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Rectified ....lb.	1.70	— 1.80	Rue, pure ....oz.	.40	— .50	Chlorate ....lb.	.80	— .85
Aniseed, Star ....lb.	1.35	— 1.40	Salad, Union Oil Co. ....gal.	.78	— .95	Powdered ....lb.	.82	— .87
Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls., or less. ....gal.	1.25	— 1.35	Sandalwood, English ....lb.	9.00	— 9.25	Chloride, C.P. ....lb.	.75	— 1.00
Bergamot ....lb.	4.25	— 4.40	Sassafras ....lb.	.80	— .90	Citrate ....lb.	2.15	— 2.40
Birch, Black (Betula) ....lb.	3.75	— 4.00	Savin ....lb.	4.50	— 4.75	Glycerophosphate ....oz.	.25	— .27
Cade ....lb.	.70	— .80	Spearmint, pure ....lb.	1.75	— 1.90	Hypophosphite ....lb.	1.35	— 1.95
Cajuput, bottles ....lb.	1.00	— 1.10	Spruce, winter, blehd. ....gal.	.90	— 1.00	Iodide ....lb.	4.90	— 5.65
Camphor ....lb.	.20	— .26	Tansy ....lb.	.30	— .35	Lactophosphate ....oz.	.20	— .24
Caraway ....lb.	3.00	— 3.35	Tar, U.S.P. ....lb.	.30	— .35	Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb. ....lb.	1.30	— 1.75
Cassia ....lb.	1.40	— 1.75	Thyme, commercial ....lb.	.35	— .75	Nitrate ....lb.	.43	— .53
Castor, American ....lb.	.32	— .39	Red, No. 1 ....lb.	1.55	— 1.65	Powdered ....lb.	.37 1/2	— .48
Cedar Leaves, pure ....lb.	.65	— .75	White ....lb.	1.60	— 1.70	Pure, Powdered ....lb.	2.35	— 2.40
Wood ....lb.	.26	— .32	Whale ....gal.	.70	— .75	Prussiate, red ....lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Celery ....oz.	.85	— .95	Wine, Etheral, light. ....lb.	3.00	— 4.50	Yellow ....lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Chaulmoogra ....lb.	1.60	— 1.70	Heavy, true, f. grapes. ....lb.	5.50	— 6.50	Salicylate ....oz.	.28	— .32
Cinnamon, Ceylon ....oz.	1.10	— 1.20	Wintergreen ....lb.	5.15	— 5.40	Sulphate, powdered ....lb.	.65	— .75
Citronella ....lb.	.57	— .68	Synthetic ....lb.	2.75	— 3.00	C. P. ....lb.	.90	— 1.30
Cloves ....lb.	1.58	— 1.68	Wormseed, Baltimore ....lb.	2.50	— 2.60	Sulphide ....lb.	1.25	— 1.75
Cocoonut, Cochin ....lb.	.26	— .36	W'mwood, Amer., good. ....lb.	2.75	— 2.85	Tartrate, Powdered (Sulphate) ....lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Ceylon ....lb.	.24	— .32	Ylang Ylang, true. ....oz.		— 6.00	Prickly Ash Bark ....lb.	.25	— .30
Copra ....lb.	.20	— .25	Ointment, Mercurial, 1/4 mer-cury ....lb.	1.50	— 1.70	Powdered ....lb.	.20	— .24
Cod liver, Newf'land ....gal.	4.25	— 4.75	1/3 Mercury ....lb.	1.45	— 1.65	Berries ....lb.	.20	— .24
Norwegian ....gal.	5.00	— 5.25	Opium (Natural) ....lb.	12.25	— 12.50	Protargol ....oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Bbls. ....ea.	155.00	— 156.00	Granulated ....lb.	13.75	— 14.00	Pulsatilla Herb ....lb.	4.50	— 5.00
1/2 bbls. ....ea.	76.50	— 79.00	U.S.P. Powdered ....lb.	13.75	— 14.00	Pumpkin Seed ....lb.	.20	— .25
Copaiba, pure ....lb.	1.25	— 1.35	Orange Flowers ....lb.	1.30	— 1.45	Pykottanin Blue ....oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Coriander ....oz.	2.50	— 2.75	Peel, Curacao ....lb.	.10	— .18	Pyridine ....oz.		— .75
Cottonseed, yel. & wh. ....gal.	.90	— 1.10	Orphol ....oz.		— .80			
Croton ....lb.	1.20	— 1.50						
Cubeb ....lb.	3.75	— 4.00						
Cumin ....lb.	4.60	— 4.85						
Dill ....oz.	.40	— .45						

## Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Pyrocatechin Resublimed, 1-lb. c.b. 10.....lb.	— 6.00	Cut.....lb.	.15 — .25	Sunflower Seeds.....lb.	.09 — .15
Quassia, rasped.....lb.	.12 — .15	Powdered.....lb.	.17 — .28	Talcum, powdered.....lb.	.04 — .06
Powdered.....lb.	.18 — .25	Caustic, purified, fused.....lb.	.25 — .30	Purified.....lb.	.16 — .20
Quebracho Bark.....lb.	.60 — .65	Sodium, Acetate.....lb.	.15 — .30	Tamarinds.....kegs	3.00 — 3.25
Queen of Meadow Leaves.....lb.	.25 — .30	Arsenate.....lb.	.20 — .65	Tannalbin.....oz.	— .85
Quince Seed.....lb.	1.00 — 1.10	Arsenite, pure.....lb.	.60 — .65	Tannoform.....oz.	— .35
Quinidine, Alk., cryst.....oz.	1.50 — 1.60	Benzoate.....lb.	6.25 — 6.50	Tar, Barbadoes.....gal.	.60 — .70
Sulph.....oz.	1.00 — 1.10	Bicarbonate.....lb.	.03 — .07	No. Carolina, pt. cans.....doz.	— .85
Quinine, Alkaloid.....oz.	1.20 — 1.30	C.P., powdered.....lb.	.10 — .14	Tartar Emetic.....lb.	.65 — .80
Acetate.....oz.	1.25 — 1.30	Bichromate.....lb.	.80 — .85	Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car.....lb.	.60 — .70
Bimuriate.....oz.	1.20 — 1.75	Bitartrate.....lb.	.90 — 1.20	Terpinol.....lb.	— 2.00
Bisulphate.....oz.	.85 — 1.10	Bromide.....lb.	4.00 — 4.50	Theobromine.....oz.	— 1.70
Carbolate.....oz.	1.22 — 1.23	Cacodylate.....oz.	2.30 — 2.50	Theocin.....oz.	— 2.70
Hydrobromide.....oz.	1.25 — 1.30	Carbon (Sal. Soda).....100 lbs.	1.75 — 2.00	Theophorin.....oz.	— .75
Hydrochloride.....oz.	1.15 — 1.20	C.P., cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	.12 — .18	Thiosinamine.....lb.	— 8.50
Lactate.....oz.	1.25 — 1.31	Dried, purified.....lb.	.16 — .18	1-oz. c.v. inc.....oz.	— .65
Salicylate.....oz.	1.10 — 1.15	Granulated.....lb.	.02 1/2 — .04	Thiocarbamide.....oz.	— 1.60
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins.....oz.	.80 — .95	Chlorate.....lb.	.65 — .70	Thiocol.....oz.	— 1.60
5-oz. tins.....oz.	.85 — 1.00	Chloride, C. P.....lb.	.18 — .20	Thyme, herb.....lb.	.30 — .35
1-oz. vials.....oz.	.95 — 1.10	Cinnamate.....oz.	.30 — .35	Thymol.....lb.	12.50 — 13.50
Tannate.....oz.	.55 — .59	Citrate.....lb.	.75 — .85	Iodide, U. S. P.....lb.	12.00 — 12.50
Valerate.....oz.	1.20 — 1.25	Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.....oz.	.15 — .20	Tilia Flowers, no leaves.....lb.	.60 — .65
Rape Seed, English.....lb.	.12 — .14	Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.00 — 1.25	With leaves.....oz.	.55 — .60
German.....lb.	.10 — .12	Hyposulphite, cryst.....lb.	.04 — .06	Tolypyrin.....oz.	— 1.25
Red Saunders.....lb.	.14 — .16	Kegs, 112 lbs.....lb.	.02 1/2 — .03	Tormentilla Root.....lb.	.40 — .50
Resin, common.....lb.	.06 — .08	Granular.....lb.	.02 1/2 — .06	Triphenin.....oz.	— 3.25
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.		Iodide (oz. 37-42).....lb.	5.15 — 5.75	Tragacanth, Aleppo, extra.....lb.	3.00 — 3.25
Powdered.....lb.	.11 — .16	Lactophosphate.....oz.	.14 — .18	Aleppo, No. 1.....lb.	2.50 — 2.75
Resorcin, pure white.....oz.	1.50 — 1.65	Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9-lb.	— .70	Powdered.....lb.	2.50 — 3.25
Rhatany Root.....lb.	.90 — 1.00	Phosphate, cryst.....lb.	.08 — .12	Turpentine, Chian, gen.....oz.	.38 — .42
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot.		Pure, cryst.....lb.	.08 — .10	Venice.....lb.	1.35 — 1.45
incl.....lb.	— 2.25	Recrystallized.....lb.	.13 — .16	Artificial.....lb.	.18 — .20
3-oz. bottle incl.....ea.	— .75	Dried.....lb.	.24 — .42	Turkey Corn Root.....lb.	.85 — 1.00
Rhodol (Developer) 1-lb. bottles		Phosphomolybdate.....oz.	.45 — .50	Turmeric, powdered.....lb.	.16 — .20
incl.....lb.	—	Salicylate.....lb.	4.50 — 4.75	Unicorn Root, true.....lb.	.28 — .38
1-oz.....oz.	—	From Oil Wintergreen.....lb.	5.00 — 6.00	Uran. Acetate, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7-oz.	.55 — .75
Rhubarb, Canton.....lb.	.44 — .90	Silicate, dry.....lb.	.12 — .20	1-lb.....lb.	7.50 —
Clippings.....lb.	.35 — .45	Liquid.....lb.	.04 — .08	Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.....oz.	.45 —
Powdered.....lb.	.35 — .95	Sulphate (Sal. Glauber).....lb.	.04 — .05	Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14.....lb.	5.75 —
Rochelle Salt.....lb.	.37 — .42	Pure cryst.....lb.	.08 — .10	1-oz. g.s.v. 7.....oz.	.45 —
Rose Leaves, pale.....lb.	—	Dry.....lb.	.08 — .12	Sulph., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.....oz.	.50 —
Red.....lb.	2.00 — 2.15	Sulphide.....lb.	.40 — .48	Uva Ursi.....lb.	.15 — .20
Rosemary Flowers.....lb.	.25 — .30	and Potassium Tartrate		Valerian Root, English.....lb.	.85 — .90
Rubidium Bromide.....oz.	— 1.75	(Rochelle Salt).....lb.	.37 — .42	Powdered.....lb.	.95 — 1.00
Iodide, 1 oz. v.....ea.	2.25 — 2.50	Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8-lb.	1.00 — 1.60	German.....lb.	.60 — .80
Rotten Stone.....lb.	.07 — .10	Sparteum Sulph.....oz.	4.00 —	Powdered.....lb.	.65 — .85
Sabadilla Seed.....lb.	.30 — .37	Spearment Leaves, ozs.....lb.	.34 — .38	Vanillin.....oz.	.70 — .85
Saccharin.....lb.	15.00 — 16.00	Spermaceti, cakes.....lb.	.36 — .38	Veratrine.....oz.	2.40 —
Saffron, Amer. (safflower).....lb.	1.50 — 1.60	Spikenard Root.....lb.	.25 — .35	Vera-rum Virde, Root.....lb.	.15 — .20
Spanish, true Valencia.....lb.	11.50 — 11.75	Spruce Gum.....lb.	1.00 — 1.10	Verdigris, pow'd, pure.....lb.	.45 — .50
Sage Leaves.....lb.	.22 — .67	Extra.....lb.	1.50 — 1.65	Veronal.....oz.	—
Domestic.....lb.	.55 — .75	Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.....lb.	.56 — .64	Tablets, 10's.....100s	— .45
St. John's Bread.....lb.	.12 — .15	Spirit Ammonia, Aromatic.....lb.	.50 — .55	Vervain Root.....lb.	.30 — .40
Salicin.....oz.	.75 — .80	Ether, comp.....lb.	1.80 —	Violet Flowers.....lb.	1.25 — 1.35
Saliformin.....oz.	— 1.00	Nitre, U.S.P.....lb.	.52 — .60	Wahoo, Bark of Root.....lb.	.45 — .50
Salipyrin.....oz.	— .80	Spirits Turpentine.....gal.	.56 1/2 — .68	Bark of Tree.....lb.	.25 — .35
Salol.....lb.	10.50 — 10.80	Squawvine Root.....lb.	.18 — .25	Walnut Leaves.....lb.	.20 — .30
Salophen.....oz.	— 1.00	Squill Root, white.....lb.	.22 — .25	Water Pepper.....lb.	.20 — .25
Santalquinine.....oz.	— 1.25	Stavesacre, seed.....lb.	.58 — .65	Wax, Bay.....lb.	.30 — .33
Sandalwood.....lb.	.20 — .25	Stillingia Root.....lb.	.17 — .20	Bees, yellow.....lb.	.42 — .50
Ground.....lb.	.25 — .30	Powdered.....lb.	.23 — .26	White.....lb.	.50 — .65
Sandarac, Gum, clean.....lb.	.40 — .50	Storax, liquid.....lb.	1.25 — 1.35	Carnauba, No. 1.....lb.	.52 — .64
Santonin.....oz.	2.85 — 3.00	Stovain, 1/4 oz.....doz.	9.00 — 16.00	Japan.....lb.	.22 — .25
Sarsaparilla Root, Hon. cut.....lb.	.55 — .60	1/2 oz.....doz.	—	White Hellebore, Root.....lb.	.44 — .50
Mexican, cut.....lb.	.25 — .30	Stramonium Leaves.....lb.	.32 — .37	Powdered.....lb.	.50 — .55
Powdered.....lb.	.30 — .35	Powdered.....lb.	.38 — .43	White Pine Bark.....lb.	.15 — .20
Sassafras, Pith.....oz.	.18 — .20	Pressed, ozs.....lb.	.38 — .43	Wild Cherry Bark.....lb.	.12 — .16
Bark.....lb.	.20 — .26	Seed.....lb.	.20 — .22	Ground.....lb.	.14 — .18
Saw Palmetto Berries.....lb.	.18 — .20	Powdered.....lb.	.25 — .28	Willow Bark, black.....lb.	— .18
Scammony, Resin.....oz.	.25 — .28	Strontium Acetate.....oz.	.11 — .15	White.....lb.	— .25
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'l. oz.	— 1.50	Bromide.....lb.	4.25 — 4.50	Wintergreen Leaves.....lb.	.20 — .26
Scopolamine Hydrobromide,		Iodide.....oz.	.40 — .45	Winter's Bark.....lb.	.65 — .75
15 gr. vial.....ea.	3.00 — 3.30	Lactate.....oz.	.15 — .20	Witch Hazel, Extract, dou-	
Senega Root.....lb.	.75 — 1.00	Nitrate, dry.....lb.	.70 — .75	ble Dist.....gal.	.70 — .80
Seidlitz Mixture.....lb.	.68 — .70	Granular, C. P.....lb.	.75 — .80	Barrels.....gal.	.55 — .65
Senna Leaves, Alexandria.....lb.	.85 — .72	Salicylate.....lb.	3.25 — 3.75	Witch Hazel Leaves.....lb.	.15 — .20
Powdered.....lb.	.47 — .55	Strophanthus Seed, brown.....lb.	2.50 — 2.75	Wormseed (Chenopodium).....lb.	.16 — .18
Tinnevely, select.....lb.	.50 — .58	Green.....lb.	—	Levant (Santonica).....lb.	1.15 — 1.25
Senol Solution, 1-lb. bottle.....lb.	—	Powdered.....lb.	—	Wormwood Herb.....lb.	.25 — .30
3-oz.....oz.	—	Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8ths oz.	1.90 — 2.00	Xeroform.....oz.	— .42
Sepia, True.....lb.	— .45	Alk., pow'd, 1-8th oz. v.....oz.	1.70 — 1.80	Yellow Dock Root.....lb.	.16 — .22
Serpentaria (Va. Snake root).....lb.	.50 — .55	Glycerophosphate, 1/4-oz. v.....oz.	3.05 —	Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots.....lb.	.50 — .70
Silver, Chloride.....oz.	.66 — .73	Nitrate, 1-8th oz. v.....oz.	1.95 —	Bromide.....lb.	.40 — .45
Cyanide.....oz.	1.04 — 1.10	Sulphate, 1-8th oz. v.....oz.	1.65 —	Chloride, fused.....lb.	.32 — .39
Nitrate, cryst.....oz.	.48 — .52	Sublimine, S. & G.....oz.	.50 —	Granulated.....lb.	.30 — .35
Fused Cones.....oz.	.53 — .60	Sugar of Milk, pow'd.....lb.	.20 — .24	Iodide.....oz.	.37 — .44
Stick (Lunar Caustic).....oz.	.50 — .54	1-lb. cartons.....lb.	.22 — .26	Metallic, C.P.....lb.	.45 — 1.00
Oxide.....oz.	1.00 — 1.05	Sulfonal, Bayer.....oz.	— 1.35	Gran., free from As.....lb.	.45 — .60
Simaruba, Bark of Root.....lb.	.24 — .30	L. & F.....oz.	—	Hypophosphite.....oz.	.25 — .30
Skullcap Leaves.....lb.	.32 — .40	Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.....lb.	15.00 — 16.00	Lactophosphate.....oz.	—
Powdered.....lb.	.22 — .34	Sulphonethylmeth, U.S.P.....lb.	17.50 — 20.00	Oxide, American, U.S.P.....lb.	.35 — .45
Skunk Cabbage.....lb.	.20 — .25	Sulphur, Iodide.....oz.	.35 — .42	Eng., Hubback's.....oz.	.50 — .55
Snakeroot, Canada.....lb.	.40 — .60	Flowers.....lb.	.04 — .08	Permanganate.....oz.	.45 — .60
Soap, Castile, green.....lb.	.16 — .17	Lac. precipitated.....lb.	.16 — .20	Phosphide.....oz.	.25 — .35
Mottled, genuine.....lb.	.15 — .17	Roll.....lb.	.03 — .06	Salicylate.....oz.	—
White, Conti's.....lb.	.18 — .20	Washed.....lb.	.09 — .12	Sulphate, crystals.....lb.	.08 — .10
Powdered.....lb.	.30 — .35	Sumac bark.....lb.	.12 — .16	C.P.....lb.	.18 — .23
Soap Tree Bark, whole.....lb.	.14 — .16	Summer Savory Leaves.....lb.	.35 — .40		



## Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from April 11 to April 18, inclusive, giving amounts in detail, name of consignee and port of shipment:

### ACID—

- 70 cks. 10 drs. cresylic, Nat'l. Aniline & Chem. Co., London.
- 50 csks. citric, J. H. Lewis, Palermo.
- 20 cs. citric, Louis Gazaro & Co., Genoa.
- 6 pgs., A. Baldwin & Co., Vera Cruz.
- 350 demijohns, A. Klipstein & Co., Vera Cruz.

### ANILINE—

- 18 pgs. Rose & Frank Co., Vera Cruz.

### BALSAM—

- 37 cs. copaiba, Heilbron, Wolff & Co., Cartagena.
- 36 cs. copaiba, Dodge & Olcott Co., Puerto Colombia.
- 35 cs. copaiba, Scholtz & Co., La Guayra.
- 5 cs. copaiba, Yglesias, Lobo & Co., Ciudad Bolivar.
- 5 bxs. copaiba, American Trading Co., Ciudad Bolivar.

### BARK—

- 75 bgs. red mangrove, United Fruit Co., Kingston.
- 618 bgs. wattle, Beardmore & Co., Port Natal.
- 3,160 bgs. wattle, Haley Hammond & Co., Port Natal.
- 4,243 bgs. wattle, British Consul, Port Natal.
- 2,016 bgs. wattle, G. Amsinck & Co., Port Natal.
- 145 bgs., Cohen & Co., Havana.

### BLEACHING POWDER—

- 100 cs. J. L. & D. S. Riker, Inc., Liverpool.

### BEANS—

- 15 cs. vanilla, H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz.
- 3 cs. vanilla, Thurston & Braidich, Vera Cruz.
- 1 cs. vanilla, R. Del Castillo & Co., Tampico.
- 24 cs. vanilla, Dodge & Olcott Co., Vera Cruz.
- 5 cs. vanilla, P. Tromari, Vera Cruz.
- 100 bgs. vanilla, Graham, Hinckley & Co., Vera Cruz.

### BERRIES—

- 10 bgs. cubebs, J. B. Horner, London.

### COCHINEAL—

- 20 bgs. W. R. Grace & Co., South Pacific.
- 8 bgs. Graham, Hinckley & Co., Vera Cruz.
- 71 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., London.

### CASEIN—

- 70 bgs. industrial, The Casein M'fg Co., London.
- 177 bgs. industrial, C. T. Howe, London.

### CALOMEL—

- 5 cs. C. L. Huisking, Vera Cruz.

### CALCIUM—

- 2 cs. sulphide, G. A. & E. Meyer, London.

### CARDAMOMS—

- 16 cs. McKesson & Robbins, London.

### COPRA—

- 181 bgs. Fruit Dispatch Co., Kingston.
- 138 bgs. Yglesias, Lobo & Co., Samana.

### CREAM OF TARTAR—

- 1 bbl. C. H. Pattengill Corp., Havana.

### CREOSOTE—

- 10 bbls., E. Fougere & Co., London.

### CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—

- 10 demijohns, products for chemicals, A. D. Rostaing, Palermo.

### COBALT—

- 5 drs. linoleate, Gledhill & Son, London.

### CUTCH—

- 200 bxs. Androvetta & Townsend, London.

### DIVI-DIVI—

- 1,000 bgs. Marden, Orth & Hastings, Monte Cristy.
- 291 bgs. Graham, Hinckley & Co., Grenada.

### DRAGON'S BLOOD—

- 2 cs. Brown Bros. & Co., London.

### DYEWOOD—

- 51,300 kilos (kilo, 2 1-5 lbs.) N. E. Bates, Bergen.
- 1 lot M. S. Diaz, Vera Cruz.

### ESSENCE—

- 129 1/4 cs. lemon, Brown Bros. & Co., Genoa.
- 250 1/4 cs. lemon, Nat'l. Aniline & Chem. Co., Genoa.
- 3 cs. lemon, E. Shceele, Genoa.
- 4 cs. lemon, L. & F. Abate, Genoa.
- 225 1/4 cs. lemon, G. Lueders & Co., Genoa.
- 2 cs. lemon, Cia Morana Co., Genoa.
- 50 cs. lemon, W. J. Bush & Co., Genoa.
- 50 cs. lemon, C. G. Euler, Genoa.
- 400 1/4 cs. lemon, G. Lueders & Co., Genoa.
- 75 1/4 cs. lemon, Heidelberg, Ikelheimer & Co., Genoa.
- 25 cs. lemon, Habicht, Braun & Co., Genoa.
- 4 cs. 304 1/4 cs. lemon, Nat'l. Aniline & Chem. Co., Messina.
- 118 cs. lemon, G. Lueders & Co., Messina.
- 104 cs. lemon, G. Delutis, Messina.
- 10 1/4 cs. lemon, N. A. Johnson, Messina.
- 100 1/4 cs. lemon, Heidelberg, Ikelheimer & Co., Messina.
- 100 1/4 cs. bergamot, G. Lueders & Co., Messina.
- 190 cs. lemon, James Hoene, Messina.
- 50 cs. lemon, Nat'l. City Bank, Messina.
- 15 cs. lemon, Dodge & Olcott Co., Palermo.
- 50 cs. lemon, S. M. Duche & Sons, Palermo.
- 25 cs. 25 1/4 cs. lemon, W. J. Bush & Co., Palermo.
- 100 cs. lemon, Brown Bros. & Co., Palermo.
- 4 cs. essence, G. Lueders & Co., London.

### EXTRACTS—

- 72 cs. E. & C. Chapel Freres Co., Havre.
- 3 cs., H. Kohnstamm & Co., Havre.

### FLOWERS—

- 10 bs. chamomile, Wm. Benkert, Genoa.
- 10 cs. saffron, J. R. Dageno, Genoa.

### GUMS—

- 31 cs. tragacanth, H. Marquardt & Co., London.

- 262 bgs. arabic, Arobol M'fg. Co., London.

- 15 cs. tragacanth, J. W. Stallman, London.

- 104 bgs. tragacanth, Thurston & Braidich, London.

- 5 sks. chicle, W. Loaga & Co., Central America.

- 100 cs. alves, Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao.

- 100 cs. aloes, G. Amsinck & Co., Curacao.

- 20 bgs. chicle, De Sola Bros. & Pardo, Ciudad Bolivar.

- 1 ble. chicle, D. L. Bretzfelder & Bros., Tampico.

- 43 bgs. chicle, J. A. Medina & Co., Tampico.

- 5 bgs. 15 bgs. chicle, Gen'l Export & Commission Co., Vera Cruz.

- 60 bgs. chicle, L. Johnson & Co., Vera Cruz.

- 3,882 bgs. chicle, Mexican Exploitation Co., Vera Cruz.

- 745 bgs. chicle, W. Wrigley & Co., Vera Cruz.

- 20 bgs. chicle, H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz.

- 10 bgs. chicle, J. A. Medina & Co., Vera Cruz.

- 102 bgs. arabic, Arobol M'fg. Co., London.

- 5 cs. tragacanth, McKesson & Robbins, London.

- 67 bgs. arabic, P. E. Anderson & Co., London.

- 30 cs. burnt, Rahtjens Am. Composition M'fg. Co., London.

- 15 csks. olibanum, Brown Bros. & Co., London.

- 6 cs. asafetida, American Trad'g. Co., London.

- 99 bgs. tragacanth, Thurston & Braidich, London.

### INDIGO—

- 10 chests, Ernest Zobel & Co., London.

- 50 chests, Arnold Hoffman & Co., London.

- 50 chests, Core Import & Export Commission Co., London.

- 50 chests, J. L. & D. S. Riker, Inc., London.

- 16 chests, Parsons & Petit, London.

- 2 bs. Caballero & Branco, Cartagena.

- 32 bs. A. Klipstein & Co., Vera Cruz.

- 9 bs. G. Amsinck & Co., Vera Cruz.

- 24 bbls. 2 bgs. Graham, Hinckley & Co., Vera Cruz.

- 2 chts., L. E. Ransom, London.

- 50 chts. Nat'l. Aniline & Chem. Co., London.

- 42 chts. Arnold, Hoffman & Co., London.

### JUICES—

- 15 hhds. cherry, Porges & Levy, Copenhagen.

### LEAVES—

- 6 bs. euphorbium, Brown Bros. & Co., London.

- 1 bs. coca, Schaeffer, Alkaloid Works, South Pacific.

- 40 bs. althea, G. Brisghello & Co., Valencia.

- 48 bs. senna siftings, Brown Bros. & Co., London.

**Importations—Cont'd****LIME—**

- 206 csks. citrate, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Messina.
- 135 csks. citrate, Perry, Ryer & Co., Messina.
- 144 csks. citrate, A. Brown & Sons, Messina.
- 131 csks. citrate, A. Brown & Sons, Palermo.
- 125 csks. citrate, Powers, Weightman, Rosengarten Co., Palermo.
- 195 csks., 201 csks. citrate, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Palermo.
- 461 csks. citrate, Alexander Brown & Co., Messina.
- 40 iron drs. chloride, Kanzow Carpet Co., London.

**LOGWOOD—**

- 30 tons fustic, 105 tons logwood, J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Antonio.
- 628 tons, straight, 714 tons root, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston.
- 39 19-20 tons, Fruit Dispatch Co., Kingston.
- 149 ½ tons, roots, Oakes, M'f'g. Co., Kingston.

**MANNA—**

- 32 cs. Lanman & Kemp, Messina.
- 17 cs. Lehn & Fink, Palermo.
- 11cs. Lanman & Kemp, Palermo.
- 32 cs. McKesson & Robbins, Palermo.

**MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—**

- 4 csks. drugs, Dodge & Olcott Co., London.
- 3 cs. drugs, C. J. Wallace, Havre.
- 8 cs. medicine, United Fruit Co., Valencia.
- 1 bx. medicine, G. Lueders & Co., Macoris.
- 1 bx. patent medicine, Lanman & Kemp, Grenada.
- 1 bx. drugs, McKesson & Robbins, Grenada.
- 4 bbls. drugs, A. Klipstein & Co., Vera Cruz.
- 146 drs. medicinal liquid paraffin, F. A. Marsily & Co., London.
- 2 cs. medicine, E. Fougera & Co., London.
- 2 cs. pills, 10 cs. medicinal tablets, E. Fougera & Co., London.
- 2 cs., ointment, E. Fougera & Co., London.
- 3 cs. medicine, Ungerer & Co., London.

**MENTHOL ACETONE—**

- 1 dr., C. H. Pattengill Corp., Havana.

**MERCURY—**

- 1 cs., sulphide, Eagle Pencil Co., London.
- 4 cs. bichloride, 8 cs. chloride, McKesson & Robbins, London.
- 50 iron bottles, Cooper Hewitt Elect. Co. (Hoboken, N. J.), London.
- 11 flasks, Polson & Poorer, Vera Cruz.
- 12 flasks, Graham, Hinckley & Co., Vera Cruz.

**NAPHTHALENE—**

- 73 csks. flake, White Tar Co., London.
- 38 csks, 112 csks. flake, Nat'l Aniline & Chem. Co., London.
- 20 csks. flake, L. Littlejohn & Co., London.
- 3 csks. flake, Parsons & Pettitt, London.

- 29 csks. flake, Smith & Schipper, London.

**NUX VOMICA—**

- 119 bgs., 400 pockets, McKesson & Robbins, London.

**OILS—**

- 4 cs. linaloe, Graham, Hinckley & Co., Vera Cruz.
- 22 cs. linaloe, G. Amsinck & Co., Vera Cruz.
- 40 csks. seed, Oil Seeds Co., Havre.
- 165 bbls. olive, Manuel Caragol & Sons, Valencia.
- 15 csks. seed, Oil Seeds Co., Havre.
- 100 ¼cs. lemon, 150 ¼cs. bergamot, Nat'l Aniline & Chem. Co., Messina.
- 25 ¼cs. lemon, S. M. Duche & Son, Palermo.
- 50 ¼ cs. bergamot, 10 ¼ cs. orange, Rockhill & Vietor, Palermo.
- 50 ¼cs. lemon, Rockhill & Vietor, Palermo.
- 4 cs. orange, Wessels & Nephew, Kingston.
- 2 csks. citronella, Ed. Hills' Sons & Co., Havana.
- 25 ¼cs. lemon, Habicht, Braun & Co., Genoa.
- 5 cs. linaloe, A. Klipstein & Co., Vera Cruz.
- 36 bbls. castor, Young & Glenn, Vera Cruz.

**ORCHIL LIQUOR—**

- 10 csks., W. A. Ross & Co., Liverpool.
- 10 csks., Read, Holliday & Co., London.
- 5 cs., Oaks M'f'g. Co., London.
- 10 bxs. almond, Ungerer & Co., London.

**PARIS GREEN—**

- 9 csks. Rahtjens Am. Composite Co., London.

**PERFUMERY—**

- 1 cs. Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., Havre.
- 60 cs., J. Bourjois & Co., Havre.
- 14 cs., Elson & Brewer, Havre.

**QUININE—**

- 2 cs. sulphate, Scholtz & Co., Curacao.

**ROOTS—**

- 40 bgs. valerian, McKesson & Robbins, London.
- 6 bgs. ipecac, Gontard & Co., Cristobal.
- 1 sk. condurango, W. R. Grace & Co., South Pacific.
- 14 sks. marshmallow, C. W. Crous, Valencia.
- 40 bs. medicinal, G. Brisghello & Co., Valencia.
- 5 bgs. ipecac, Am. Mercantile Corp., Cartagena.
- 4 csks. cudbear, W. A. Ross & Co., Liverpool.
- 50 bs. sarsaparilla, D. L. Bretzfelder & Co., Tampico.
- 81 bs. sarsaparilla, Graham, Hinckley & Co., Tampico.
- 8 bs. sarsaparilla, G. Amsinck & Co., Vera Cruz.
- 59 bs. canaigra, G. Amsinck & Co., Vera Cruz.
- 11 bgs. jalapa, 2 bgs. sarsaparilla, R. Del Castillo & Co., Vera Cruz.
- 7 bgs. canaigra, J. A. Medina & Co., Vera Cruz.
- 3 csks. cudbear, Oaks M'f'g. Co., London.

**SALT—**

- 160 bgs. common, United Fruit Co., London.

**SEEDS—**

- 11 bgs. mustard, Van Loan & Co., London.
- 40 sks. samphire, C. W. Crons, Valencia.
- 16 sks. carnica, C. W. Crons, Valencia.
- 22 sks. mustard, Archibald, Lewis & Co., London.
- 50 bgs. coriander, C. L. Huisking, London.

**SODA—**

- 54 cs., J. L. & D. S. Riker, Liverpool.

**SPICES—**

- 250 bgs. pepper, J. H. Recknagel & Son, Havre.
- 13 bgs. ginger, J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Antonio.

**SPONGES—**

- 32 bs. A. Block & Sons, Nassau.
- 90 bs., Lasker & Bernstein, Nassau.
- 50 bs. F. M. Miglis, Nassau.
- 227 bs. N. Vourali & Co., Nassau.
- 6 pgs., D. S. Hesse & Bro., London.
- 7 pgs., Lunham & Moore, London.

**SUMAC—**

- 210 bgs., N. Y. Shellac M'f'g. Co., Palermo.
- 200 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Palermo.
- 100 bgs., Linteer & Co., Palermo.
- 300 bgs., Geigy-ter-Meer & Co., Palermo.
- 3,690 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Palermo.
- 1,600 bgs., Core & Herbert, Palermo.
- 700 bgs., ground, N. Y. Shellac M'f'g. Co., Palermo.
- 700 bgs., ground, Core & Herbert, Palermo.
- 700 bgs., 700 bgs., ground, A. Klipstein & Co., Genoa.
- 1,400 bgs., ground, Geigy-ter-Meer & Co., Genoa.
- 400 bgs., ground, Marden, Orth & Hastings, Genoa.
- 700 bgs., ground, J. B. Moors & Co., Genoa.
- 700 bgs., ground, W. L. Montgomery & Co., Genoa.

**TALC—**

- 700 bgs., Caldwell & Co., Valencia.
- 1,300 bgs., L. A. Solomon & Bro., Valencia.
- 200 bgs., Kountze Bros., Valencia.

**TARTAR—**

- 204 bbls., raw, Chas. Pfizer, Valencia.

**TURPENTINE—**

- 7 csks. oxydized, H. J. Cole, London.

**WAX—**

- 1 bx. bees, W. Loaga & Co., Central America.
- 8 bgs. bees, G. Amsinck & Co., Santiago.
- 25 bgs. bees, J. A. Medina & Co., Havana.
- 6 bgs. bees, F. Ricart & Co., Macoris.
- 13 seroons bees, J. J. Julio & Co., Monte Cristy.
- 36 bgs. bees, F. Ricart & Co., Azua.
- 8 bgs. bees, D. L. Bretzfelder & Bros., Tampico.
- 25 bgs. bees, Graham, Hinckley & Co., Tampico.
- 17 bgs. bees, G. Amsinck & Co., Tampico.
- 2 bgs. bees, R. Del Castillo & Co., Tampico.
- 21 cs. bees, Graham, Hinckley & Co., Vera Cruz.

**ZINC—**

- 10 csks. resinate, Rahtjens Am. Composite Co., London.

## Exportations of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal exports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from April 11 to April 18, 1916, inclusive.

<p><b>ACID, ACETIC</b>—400 lbs, \$54, Canada 108,582 lbs, \$26,245, France 4,103 lbs, \$985, Cuba 150 lbs, \$38, Panama</p> <p><b>BORIC</b>—1,982 lbs, \$216, Peru 120 lbs, \$12, Colombia</p> <p><b>CARBOLIC</b>—28,714 lbs, \$20,818, France 2,108 lbs, \$3,168, Argentina 50 lbs, \$87, Peru 12 lbs, \$17, Panama</p> <p><b>CITRIC</b>—7,500 lbs, \$4,570, Norway 100 lbs, \$75, Venezuela 44 lbs, \$34, Dutch East Indies</p> <p><b>LACTIC</b>—185 lbs, \$225, England</p> <p><b>MURIATIC</b>—86,629 lbs, \$2,104, Cuba 2,500 lbs, \$170, Venezuela</p> <p><b>OXALIC</b>—119 lbs, \$83, Panama</p> <p><b>PICRIC</b>—34,000 lbs, \$43,800, France</p> <p><b>PYROGALLIC</b>—190 lbs, \$500, Cuba</p> <p><b>SALICYLIC</b>—661 lbs, \$2,708, Norway 1,891 lbs, \$6,460, England 500 lbs, \$2,200, England 110 lbs, \$465, Argentina 14,000 lbs, \$70, Jamaica 1,000 lbs, \$28, Cuba 1,200 lbs, \$42, Argentina 20,755 lbs, \$1,005, British Guiana 9,816 lbs, \$270, Peru</p> <p><b>SULPHURIC</b>—8,173 lbs, \$225, Cuba 1,802 lbs, \$103, San Domingo 110 lbs, \$24, Paraguay 570 lbs, \$19, Peru 1,400 lbs, \$33, Jamaica 529 lbs, \$31, Cuba</p> <p><b>TARTARIC</b>—300 lbs, \$225, Colombia 25 lbs, \$19, Newfoundland 249 lbs, \$156, Grenada 71 lbs, \$47, Jamaica 200 lbs, \$110, Colombia 440 lbs, \$268, Dutch East Indies</p> <p><b>ALCOHOL, GRAIN</b>—3,000 gls, \$2,169, France 489 gls, \$391, Bermuda 22,756 gls., \$19,329, Argentina 959,933 gls, \$301,458, France 12,671 gls, \$7,096, Gibraltar 9,716 gls, \$3,694, France</p> <p><b>WOOD</b>—15,149 gls, \$6,140, France 5 gls, \$4, Nicaragua 1 gls, \$1, Salvador</p> <p><b>ALUMINUM, SULPHATE</b>—\$1,200, Netherlands \$1,856, Argentina</p> <p><b>AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS</b>—\$50, Salvador \$495, Spain \$104, Honduras</p> <p><b>AQUA</b>—\$514, Spain \$192, Cuba \$965, Mexico \$410, Dutch East Indies</p> <p><b>NITRATE</b>—\$33,289, France</p> <p><b>AMMONIAC, SAL</b>—95 lbs, \$4, Venezuela</p> <p><b>ANTIMONY, SALTS</b>—\$184, Colombia</p> <p><b>BORAX</b>—\$253, Dutch East Indies</p> <p><b>CALCIUM CARBIDE</b>—2,750 lbs, \$103, England 100 lbs, \$3, Guatemala</p>	<p>1,000 lbs, \$30, Honduras 16,000 lbs, \$575, Nicaragua 3,000 lbs, \$119, French West Indies 2,200 lbs, \$60, Brazil 5,100, \$380, Venezuela 4,020 lbs, \$152, Costa Rica 600 lbs, \$18, Guatemala 7,000 lbs, \$258, Nicaragua 17,844 lbs, \$655, Panama</p> <p><b>CARBON BISULPHIDE</b>—\$170, Panama \$135, Mexico \$138, Cuba</p> <p><b>CASTOR OIL</b>—2,500 gls, \$2,424, Denmark 10 gls, \$25, Costa Rica 867 gls, \$1,617, Cuba 14 gls, \$25, Cuba 20 gls, \$26, Colombia 14 gls, \$25, Cuba 20 gls, \$26, Colombia 20 gls, \$28, Panama 10 gls, \$27, Chile</p> <p><b>CHLORAL HYDRATE</b>—\$12, Costa Rica</p> <p><b>CHLORINE</b>—42,000 lbs, \$6,300, France</p> <p><b>CHLOROFORM</b>—\$350, England \$85, Guatemala \$21, Cuba \$29, Paraguay \$16, Nicaragua</p> <p><b>COCOA BUTTER</b>—\$43, Nicaragua \$56, Mexico \$15, Jamaica \$53, Cuba \$32, Panama \$13, Mexico \$424, Australia</p> <p><b>COCOANUT OIL</b>—\$33, Colombia \$140, Peru</p> <p><b>COPPER SULPHATE</b>—100 lbs, \$26, Costa Rica</p> <p><b>CREAM OF TARTAR</b>—\$50, Nicaragua</p> <p><b>DEXTRINE</b>—1,842 lbs, \$229, Cuba</p> <p><b>DYES AND DYESTUFFS</b>—\$5,889, France \$29,000, France \$2,713, Gibraltar \$4,300, Spain \$70, England \$28, Guatemala \$695, Dutch East Indies \$330, Egypt</p> <p><b>EXTRACTS, DYEWOOD</b>—\$13,587, Italy \$1,627, Spain \$2,542, England</p> <p><b>BARK</b>—\$107, Argentina</p> <p><b>FORMALDEHYDE</b>—3,200 lbs, \$7,000, England 2,000 lbs, \$1,000, France 6,141 lbs, \$1,841, Argentina 168 lbs, \$167, Spain</p> <p><b>GLYCERIN</b>—50 lbs, \$30, Panama 500 lbs, \$28, Barbados 370 lbs, \$180, Peru 2,681 lbs, \$1,000, France 1,100 lbs, \$594, Italy 5,500 lbs, \$3,300, England 2,000 lbs, \$1,080, Cuba 491 lbs, \$266, Paraguay 3,394 lbs, \$2,036, Italy 822 lbs, \$435, Venezuela</p>	<p><b>HEXAMETHYLEN TETRAMINE</b>—\$1,950, England \$2,778, France</p> <p><b>HYDROGEN PEROXIDE</b>—\$1,807, Cuba \$163, Peru \$833, Cuba \$57, Bolivia \$99, Chile \$95, Uruguay \$58, Egypt \$105, Mexico \$148, Cuba \$133, Venezuela</p> <p><b>LEAD ACETATE</b>—\$110, Peru \$66, Peru</p> <p><b>LIME ACETATE</b>—130,246 lbs, \$9,830, France 35,224 lbs, \$2,466, France 224,915 lbs, \$15,745, Spain 251,397 lbs, \$17,830, Netherlands</p> <p><b>CHLORIDE</b>—\$455, Cuba \$1,908, Spain \$284, Guatemala \$725, Cuba \$224, Brazil</p> <p><b>MEDICINE</b>—\$1,322, Peru \$752, Uruguay \$3,504, Venezuela \$3,271, Brazil \$390, Canary Islands \$5,647, Egypt \$382, Spain \$589, England \$249, British Honduras \$1,420, Guatemala \$1,101, Nicaragua \$2,617, Panama \$874, Jamaica \$6,974, Cuba \$5,275, Argentina \$1,052, Colombia \$2,226, Ecuador \$1,005, British Guiana \$978, England \$651, Costa Rica \$616, Nicaragua \$6,559, Cuba \$575, Ecuador</p> <p><b>OPIUM</b>—\$136, Venezuela \$6,239, Brazil \$1,819, Ecuador</p> <p><b>PEPPERMINT</b>—300 lbs, \$600, England 120 lbs, \$240, England 236 lbs, \$626, England</p> <p><b>PERFUMERY</b>—\$14,737, France \$688, Gibraltar \$255, Italy \$13,332, England \$485, Honduras \$790, Panama \$667, Jamaica \$1,006, Cuba \$3,880, Argentina \$115, Brazil \$480, Colombia \$383, Ecuador \$707, British Guiana \$2,473, Peru \$557, Uruguay \$23,935, England \$149, Honduras \$1,066, Panama \$22, Newfoundland \$20, Cuba</p>
---	--	---



\$33, Chile	100 lbs, \$6, Colombia	350 lbs, \$12, Venezuela
\$33, Colombia	SALT, COMMON—161,592 lbs, \$735,	750 lbs, \$18, Grenada
\$21, Ecuador	Cuba	2,500 lbs, \$50, Cuba
\$1,053, Peru	SASSAFRAS—\$48, Cuba	1,320 lbs, \$30, Dutch East Indies
\$44, British West Africa	SODA, ASH—12,500 lbs, \$495, Cuba	PHOSPHATE—45,000 lbs, \$1,350,
POTASH, BICHRIMATE—\$11,290,	613 lbs, \$26, Brazil	England
Spain	20,629 lbs, \$877, Mexico	432 lbs, \$462, Nicaragua
\$278, Brazil.	51,670 lbs, \$1,550, Cuba	SAL—25,250 lbs, \$334, Panama
\$470, Peru	BICARBONATE—1,112 lbs, \$26,	2,410 lbs, \$37, Jamaica
CHLORATE—4,430 lbs, \$2,960, Bra-	Costa Rica	700 lbs, \$11, Cuba
zil.	5,000 lbs, \$750, Japan	5,000 lbs, \$75, Panama
\$7,155, Brazil	2,576 lbs, \$58, Mexico	37,500 lbs, \$469, Cuba
PERMANGANATE—122 lbs, \$204,	2,000 lbs, \$43, Mexico	SALICYLATE—4,000 lbs, \$16,000,
Guatemala	24,540 lbs, \$384, Cuba	England
PRUSSATE—3,115 lbs, \$2,882,	225 lbs, \$29 Argentina	1,262 lbs, \$2,400, England
Spain	180 lbs, \$10 British Honduras	266 lbs, \$348, Cuba
110 lbs, \$190, Brazil	7,910 lbs, \$162, Jamaica	1,776 lbs, \$6,800, England
SULPHITE—\$697 Grenada	6,720 lbs, \$128, Cuba	216 lbs, \$97, British India
110 lbs, \$40, Argentina	2,017 lbs, \$67, Colombia	600 lbs, \$2,480, Argentina
\$300, Spain	BICHRIMATE—281,146 lbs, \$103,	SILICATE—709 lbs, \$7, Cuba
QUININE—\$81, British West Africa	332, Spain	112,000 lbs, \$2,794, Italy
\$160, Nicaragua	CAUSTIC—576,850 lbs, \$25,000,	37,152 lbs, \$453, Cuba
ROOTS AND HERBS—\$7,759,	France	3,775 lbs, \$85, Panama
France	2,275 lbs, \$142, Netherlands	2,581 lbs, \$54, Australia
\$1,180, France	4,510 lbs, \$76,327, Norway	SULPHATE—2,928 lbs, \$49, Colom-
\$148, Nicaragua	5,795 lbs, \$90,296, Jamaica	bia
\$98, Venezuela	37,125 lbs, \$1,275, Argentina	SULPHIDE—112 lbs, \$10, Cuba
\$40, Peru	7,022 lbs, \$1,275, Argentina	53,364 lbs, \$1,559, England
SALOL—952 lbs, \$8,245, England	70,336 lbs, \$70,336, Japan	TRINITROTOLUOL—110,100 lbs,
SALTPETER—3,520 lbs, \$1,287, Ven-	CYANIDE—1,709,027 lbs, \$38,171,	\$110,100, France.
ezuela	France	ZINC OXIDE—55 lbs, \$11, Mexico
2,400 lbs, \$824, Cuba	6,044 lbs, \$357, Grenada	10,500 lbs, \$2,826, Colombia
2,240 lbs, \$885, Colombia	3,273 lbs, \$200, Panama	960 lbs, \$98, Ecuador
200 lbs, \$91, Paraguay	21,982 lbs, \$1,360, Salvador	1,300 lbs, \$292, Venezuela
482 lbs, \$180, Peru	129,513 lbs, \$2,767, Cuba	224,000 lbs, \$11,536, England
200 lbs, \$76, Venezuela	4,425 lbs, \$277, French West In-	114 lbs, \$16, Costa Rica
SALTS, EPSOM—337 lbs, \$19, Hon-	dies	332 lbs, \$36, Mexico
duras	112,050 lbs, \$3,635, Argentina	6,000 lbs, \$398, Newfoundland
3,488 lbs, \$125, Nicaragua	173,838 lbs, \$9,728, Dutch East In-	4,000 lbs, \$574, Cuba
1,018 lbs, \$46, Jamaica	dies	180,750 lbs, \$14,500, France
200 lbs, \$9 Costa Rica	HYPOSULPHITE—5,300 lbs, \$132,	22,400 lbs, \$1,120, England
550 lbs, \$20, Mexico	England	

## Dr. Ritter, German Plotter, To Make Dyes in Prison

**Held as a Prisoner for Alleged Attempt to Blow Up Welland Canal, Teuton Chemist Promises to Make Himself Useful.**

COLUMBUS, OHIO, April 18—The shortage of valuable dyestuffs due to the European war and the present high price of gasoline will be overcome if the plans of Dr. Emerich Ritter, self-confessed German confidential agent, prove successful. Ritter, with the permission of Warden Thomas of the Ohio Penitentiary, where the doctor is confined, will make the necessary dyestuffs and also produce a very high quality of gasoline.

Dr. Ritter is a skilled chemist and asserts he is the inventor of "liquid fire."

"I worked in a German dye factory as confidential chemist and I positively know the process," said Dr. Ritter. Mrs. Ritter, wife of the prisoner, is on her way to Columbus from Cleveland with small quantities of material, with which Dr. Ritter declared he will demonstrate that valuable dyestuffs, now so scarce in this country, can be made from cheap products.

Warden Thomas also has given him permission to work on his plan of abstracting gasoline of a high quality from natural gas. Dr. Ritter did this successfully, it is said, just before he was arrested in Cleveland last fall. Three gallons of "78 per cent" gasoline can be taken from 1,000 cubic feet of "dry" natural gas, he declared.

Dr. Ritter also proposed that he be allowed to institute a system of reducing table refuse of the penitentiary and other State Institutions. He explained how he could make a net profit of \$7,050 yearly by converting the waste into lubricating grease, starch, albuminoids, dextrin, glucose, glycerine and disinfectants. He will get a chance to prove this also.

Dr. Ritter was arrested in Cleveland last fall for complicity in the Welland Canal plots. The charge was later changed to carrying concealed weapons.

## Grain Alcohol Now Being Produced from Sawdust

MADISON, WIS., April 18—Announcement has been made by Howard F. Weiss, director of the Government Forest Products Laboratory, that after three years of experimentation, the laboratory has perfected the process for making grain alcohol from sawdust. Director Weiss declares that the experiments have proved conclusively that grain alcohol will be the twentieth century running mate for gasoline. Under the improved process in operation at the laboratory, startling results have been obtained. Mr. Weiss is submitting technical details of his observations to the federal government and to two large industrial firms who plan on building plants for the production of grain alcohol on this process.

The market price of grain alcohol is around 55 cents per gallon, but the Forest Products Laboratory is now producing it at a cost of from 13 to 15 cents per gallon. This is regarded as highly important, considering the present high price of gasoline. From one ton of sawdust the Forest Products laboratory has been able to produce 25 gallons of 95 per cent alcohol. Wood, molasses, potatoes, corn, in fact any natural product that contains sugar can be converted into alcohol by the process perfected by the new process.

The lumber cut each year in the United States is about forty billion feet. Using only the sawmill waste-wood, which is consumed in burners and lost entirely, Mr. Weiss estimates that at least 500,000,000 gallons of grain alcohol can be manufactured each year. He declares that there is no question in his mind but that the production of alcohol will develop into a great industry.

WATERTOWN, WIS.—Charles A. Gamm, has sold his pharmacy, Main and First streets, to Paul A. Behlke, who has been connected with the store for the past twelve years. Mr. Gamm was engaged in the drug business at Watertown for twenty-seven years. He will now devote his attention to his jewelry store at Madison, Wis., formerly owned by his late brother.

